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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 17, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

It is now thought the Behring sea commission will decide in favor of Great Britain.

The Delaware peach crop this year is estimated at 3,000,000 bushels, worth $1,500,000.

Secretary Herbert will, in his report to Congress, urge the building of ten battle-ships and a change of type in the construction of light cruisers of 2,000 and 3,000 tons.

Cholera is epidemic in Marseilles, France, and has been for three months. The local officers kept it a secret and deceived the government officials. There have been 601 deaths from the disease at Marseilles since the middle of May and 826 deaths in all France.

Mormon missionaries are at work in Person county. They are visiting and distributing tracts among the poor. They have announced a mass meeting to be held on the 30th of this month, when it is thought they hope to make a number of converts.

The hay crop of Europe is so short this year that it is said there will be a demand for every ton this country can spare. The price is so high that some of the farmers of Pennsylvania who never heretofore sold any hay, preferring to feed it to their cattle, are now selling for shipment.

Frederick J. de Peyster, President of the St. Nicholas Society, of New York, the quintessence of Knickerbocker gentility, declares in a recent interview that it is more important to be a member of the St. Nicholas Society than to control 100,000 miles of railway.

It is a very common thing now, says the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, to read in Alabama papers about country wagons going into the towns and villages loaded with home-made meat for sale. This has happened in Tuskegee recently while it is said that only one car load of meat has been sold in the town of Ozark this year. This is the route to independence.

The eighth annual convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in Detroit next month. The Brotherhood of St. Andrew is connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church and is principally composed of young laymen. It has a membership of more than 10,000. It is expected that about 200 delegates will attend the convention and that every section of the country will be represented.

Two women in Yates county, New York, have petitioned Governor Flower for permission to wear trousers to facilitate their farm work, and the code of New York has been ransacked to find the law on the subject. Some Commonwealths deny absolutely this much-to-be-deserved privilege to the sex. Missouri compromises. In that State a written permission from the Governor entitles a woman to wear with impunity a man's dress outside of cities of 10,000 inhabitants or over.

As one reads of bank failures or embarrassments from day to day he gets the idea that the list by this time must be an exceedingly long one. As a matter of fact the official summary of the closing of National banks is as follows up to last Friday: "Number now in operation, 3,785; number failed since January 1, 1893, 105; number reopened, 14; number in hands of receivers, 33; number in hands of bank examiners, with application to comptroller for resumption, 58."

The gold reserve in the treasury at Washington has recovered all that has been paid out and is now back to $100,000,000 with a few millions surplus. Imports of gold from England have been coming in to such an extent that England now says that all her gold is being taken to the United States and she is fearful of her gold reserve. Turn about is fair play, says the Smithfield Herald, and this turn is now in favor of the United States. After all it seems that the exports and imports of gold is due to natural causes and not to the Sherman Silver law as some people would have us believe.

Ex-Secretary Whitney says: The currency question is not the most vital one. The country's prosperity will never be permanently established while an annual tax of $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 is laid upon its industries. National taxes being levied as they are, the general masses of the people, the producing and industrial classes and the great body of merchants, tradesmen and professional men, pay fifteen times as much tax in proportion to their means as the rich men. There lies the secret of national distress. The only permanent remedy is the readjustment and equalization of this burden of taxation.

No more important importation of thoroughbreds has ever reached this country than that of Ormonde, with the band of royally bred mares, which arrived in this country last week. Ormonde is the highest priced horse in the world, and cost his owner $150,000. He was the greatest race horse of his day, a winner of the English triple events, and his sire and grandsire were winners of the Derby. The mares are of the bluest blood, and five of them have foals by their sides by the most valued English sires. All have been bred to Ormonde, and it is quite probable that, transported to the sweet Californian climate, this band of thoroughbreds may be the foundation of one of the most noted of American stock farms.

The War Department having arranged that the West Point cadets shall see the Chicago Fair, is disposed to be content with the accomplishment of that purpose, says Harper's Weekly, and declines to provide for putting the corps on exhibition. The cadets, three hundred strong, will camp on the fair grounds from August 17th to August 28th, but the request of the fair managers to have them stay a month has been declined, as have been the invitations of sundry cities between New York and Chicago to have the corps stop over and visit them on its way. The cadets, it seems, are to be sent out to see the sights, and not as part of the military exhibit of the department. If, incidentally, they look pretty, and are admired, and so disjoint the noses of the Columbian Guard, that cannot be helped, and the department will have to wink at it.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Southern Red and Brownstone company at Sanford, N. C., has been given the contract to furnish the stone for building the Warden Manufacturing company's buildings at Philadelphia. This will give employment to a large addition of workmen. The quarry will be run day and night. Skilled workmen will also be sent from Philadelphia. The company will compete for the contract to furnish stone for the Philadelphia Bourse, and, if they get it, the prosperity of Sanford is assured. The contract is for $2,000,000, $200,000 for stone trimmings alone. ——The Governor has made requisition on the War Department of the United States for an army officer to be detailed at the Agricultural and Mechanical college in Raleigh that a military feature may be established in connection with the college, as provided by law. ——A conspiracy of quite large proportions has been unearthed in South Carolina by the Postoffice Department. A man named Barrett, with others, has defrauded the Government in the matter of establishment of new postoffices, etc. ——One of the passengers of the Karamania died of cholera on Swinburne Island Wednesday night. ——Mr. Cleveland left Washington for Gray Gables last week, to be absent from the city until about September 1st. Before leaving he sent to the Senate the appointments made up to the time of the meeting of Congress. ——There was a conference at the Navy Department over the situation at Pensacola, and the Federal Government will take active measures to stamp out the yellow fever at that place. ——Mr Watts of Iredell county, resigns his place in the House service and will go home. ——The anti-free silver bankers are congregating at Washington. ——Mr. W. H. Kitchin resigns his office as Chinese inspector at New Orleans. ——Cholera has broken out in Antwerp. Four cases and one death have occurred in the past few days. ——New Orleans is taking strong measures to prevent the introduction of yellow fever from Pensacola. —— The New Orleans clearing house limits cash withdrawals to $50 a day. ——The Tennessee troops at Coal Creek have lynched one miner and threaten one or two more. Trouble is feared. ——The American National bank of Nashville, Tenn. has suspended, and a heavy run was made on the Fourth National. ——It is said that Secretary Carlisle urged the monometallists to stand for a vote on the repeal of the Sherman act first. ——Birmingham has declared quarantine against Pensacola. A special train of three cars, all loaded with Pensacola refugees, reached that city Thursday, but was not allowed to stop. ——The Government crop report for August places the average of condition at 80.4. ——A negro was lynched near Waycross, Ga., for a criminal assault on a Mrs. Warren. ——Two Virginians have a fight over a law suit. One uses a knife, and subsequently the other goes hunting for him with a shot gun. ——Augusta has quarantined against Pensacola until December 1st. ——A huge meteor passed over Savannah and struck in a swamp near by. The shock was felt in the city and much excitement was caused. ——The Pensacola train load of refugees found no shelter till they reached Atlanta. ——The yellow fever scare at Pensacola is rapidly subsiding. Many people are maintaining that the deaths were not from yellow fever. ——The Ohio State Democratic convention met last week, and adopted a square out bimetal platform and nominated Lawrence Neal for Governor on the first ballot. ——A severe earthquake occurred along the Italian coast Friday, and it is believed that there has been a large loss of life. The shock was most severe in the southern part of the country, more particularly in the Province of Foggia. The telegraph wires to Rodi on the north coast of Garganian Promontory and to Monfredonia to the south of the promontory are down, and it is as yet impossible to get details of the shock from these places. The train service is interrupted, and it is conjectured that much damage to property has beed done in the two towns and their neighborhood. ——The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st: Galveston, 1,040,287 New Orleans, 1,590,831; Mobile, 180,816; Savannah, 783,249; Charleston, 304,238; Wilmington, 160,402; Norfolk, 287,708; Baltimore, 59,978; New York, 106,014; Boston, 122,936; Newport News, 16,593; Philadelphia, 70,957; West Point, 194,734; Brumswiek, 80,755; Velasco, 19,486; Pensacola, 7,610; total, 5,026,594. Deduct 16,578 bales from the net receipts since September 1st, making the corrected total 5,010,016. ——There are no new developments in the Coal Creek mines trouble. The strike is still on and both sides are determined. ——Citizens of several Georgia counties to the number of 500 have taken the woods for the avowed purpose of exterminating the Meachamites, a band of murderers and desperadoes. ——The Danville, Va., business men in meeting agree to petition their Representatives in Congress to work for the repeal of the Sherman act. ——The North Carolina teacher's excursion to Chicago returned safely to Raleigh last Friday night. ——The Southern base ball league closed its season Saturday. ——The steamer Yukatan brings $800,000 in gold to New York from Havana. ——Charles G. Eddy, a former vice-president of the Reading railroad, has committed suicide. ——The Normannia, from Liverpool, brings £906,967 of Gold to New York. ——Another crisis is imminent in Egyptian affairs. ——The British Bark Glenora has arrived at the Fort Morgan quarantine station, Ga., with two yellow fever patients on board. Two died at sea. ——The two factions in the House have come to terms, and the silver debate is on to continue fourteen days. ——Three Maxtonians are in Washington to settle the postoffice muddle of their town. ——Mr. Richard McGuire, of Oxford, fainted at sight of the battle of Gettysburg cyclorama in Washington. ——It is said the resignations of five patent office examiners, including that of D. H. Graves, of Buncombe, have been called for. ——Secretaries Carlisle and Gresham and Postmaster General Bissell go to Deer Park, Md. —— Secretary Carlisle is giving his undivided attention to finance now, to the exclusion of appointments. ——There was a treasury conference on the great dearth of currency in circulation. The Treasury Department will exhaust every means in its power to assist in putting more money in circulation. ——The refugees from Pansacola detained near New Orleans, have been allowed to enter that city. ——Settlements on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be made in certified checks. ——The Fourth National bank of Nashville pays $100 cash on demands of withdrawals and the balance in certified checks.

The Sardine.

M. de Sallier Dupin, United States consul at Nantes, writes to the State Department at Washington as follows on the subject of sardines:

The catching and preservation in oil of the sardine is one of the most important industries of Brittany. Along the coast from Les Sables-d'Olonne (Vendee) to Camaret (Finistere) there are about 150 canning factories. During the sardine season, which lasts about five months, 5,500 boats, equipped with from 12,000 to 15,000 sailors, are employed. The employes of the factories number about 10,000 women and children and from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The annual expenditure for labor, material &c., amounts to about $3,875,000. This industry originated at Nantes in the year 1834, and the best brands are still those of that city. These brands are imitated in Spain and Portugal, but are of inferior quality, owing to the use of Spanish instead of Italian oil.

The sardine is a migratory fish, which first appears on the coast of Africa, passing northward in large shoals, following the coast of Portugal, crossing the Bay of Biscay and striking the coast of Vendee in the month of April or May. Here the sardine is met by fishermen stationed at the seaport town of l'Isle-d'-Yeu and in the bays of the Sables-d'Olonne and of St. Gilles, who assemble from all parts of Brittany and follow the fish toward the north, retarding its progress with a special bait called "roque."

Before daybreak the fishing boats leave port to search for the shoals of sardines. Many leave in the evening and anchor at sea. When a peculiar bubbling of the water reveals the fish, the nets are immediately thrown. Each net is from 900 to 1,000 yards in length, about three yards in width, and black in color. On the upper part of the net are cork floats, on the lower part leaden sinkers to keep the net in an upright position.

The oarsmen, generally two in number, row always either against the wind or the tide. One man casts the net as the boat advances, while another throws the "roque" into the water. This bait is an important feature of the sardine catch, as it is quite expensive, and fishermen lose a considerable quantity. It is made of the eggs of codfish or mackerel mixed with clay and costs from $7 to $17 per barrel. That made of mackerel eggs is superior. The bait is thrown into the water in small balls, which slowly dissolve and sink.

At nightfall the boats return to port, where they sell their fish to the canners at prices varying according to the abundance of the catch and the size and the freshness of the fish. Sales are made by the "thousand," but this term does not always indicate exactly a thousand sardines. For example, at Belle Isle 1,240 fish make a thousand. Factories for preserving sardines are located at all the ports, for the fish spoil easily and cannot bear transportation. The fishermen convey the sardines to the factories in baskets.

The sardines are spread on floors and salted and the heads removed. They are then thrown into brine where they remain half an hour. They are next washed in clear water and dried or screens. This work is done almost entirely by the wives and children of the fishermen, their united wages during the fishiug season enabling the family to subsist during the following winter.

After the fish have been thoroughly dried they are cooked by dipping them for a few minutes in oil heated to 212 degrees. They are again drained and handed over to workmen, who pack them in small tin boxes, which are filled with pure olive oil and then soldered. The oil used is imported from the province of Bari, Italy. The boxes are next thrown into hot water, where they remain from two to three hours, according to the size of the boxes. When withdrawn the boxes are first cooled, then rubbed with sawdust to cleanse and polish them and packed in wooden cases of 100 boxes for shipment.

During their immersion in the boiling water oil will escape from all boxes not properly soldered. In such cases the loss is sustained by the solderer. A good workman rarely misses more than two or three boxes per 100.

Appendicitis.

New York News.

This is not a new disease, but it is a comparatively new discovery. Our fathers knew nothing of it. That there was an "appendix," or little blind pocket, attached to the human entrails, has been known since anatomy has been studied, but it is probable that deaths from the drifting into this pocket of undigested substances were, until lately, attributed simply to "inflammation of the bowels."

But it is well recognized and admitted, now, that very many deaths do occur from the lodging of seeds and similar substances in this peculiar little recess, and an operation to extirpate it by cutting it off entirely is the only remedy as yet known. The operation is generally successful, but is dangerous and sometimes has fatal results, as in several cases which have lately been brought to the public notice.

A learned physician, of rather radical views, queried, the other day, in a conversation with medical associates, whether it would not become necessary, some time in the future, to operate upon all newborn babies, and cut out the appendix from their bowels during infancy, to save them future danger and trouble. But he was, surely, rather ahead of this age, and his friends suggested that he was becoming a surgical "crank."

But it is certain that a great many people are more careful than they need to be swallowing the seeds and pits the fruits. Some go so far as to take the seeds out of grapes, lemons, etc., before eating. Thus does science, always peering into the secrets of nature, perpetually warn us of new dangers that threaten life.

A Glimpse of Eden.

Wilmington Messenger.

Prof. George A. Woodard, of this city, has the Messenger's thanks for sending us a few days ago a basket of fine fruits from Southern Pines, N. C. In the lot there were some magnificent specimens of grapes and peaches, for which fruits as well as other varieties the climate and lands of Southern Pines are peculiarly and most wonderfully adapted.

Among the grapes sent were some beautiful Delawares and some splendid specimens of Niagaras, concerning which Prof. Woodard writes: "We have had Niagara grapes here weighing one pound to the bunch and measuring seven inches in length."

Among the peaches sent us were some of the Elberton variety, a luscious and magnificent fruit. Speaking of it and other fruits in general Prof. Woodard writes us interestingly as follows:

The land on which this peach grew twenty months ago was an unbroken, pine forest, and the tree was a very small one standing in the nursery row. The Van Lindley peach orchard contains 350 acres, set with 47,000 trees, many of which bore this year. One can hardly realize that such a transformation is possible in less than two years time. I saw a native peach grown near here which measured nine inches in circumference. One grower sent a bushel of fine peaches to New York for which he received $6.00.

There are many fine vineyards in bearing this year and fancy varieties are paying well. Dr. Weaver has this year netted $150 per acre from his Delawares, set less than three years ago. This is clear of expense of cultivation and marketing.

I must mention one other vineyard, that belonging to the Niagara Grape and Fruit company. This company purchased nearly 300 acres of land in February. On the 2nd day of March they began clearing. To-day they have eighty-eight acres cleared, root and branch all removed so that it seems like a field of many years cultivation. They have twenty-seven acres set in Niagara grapes, most of the balance being sowed in peas for fertilizing. The vines did not reach here until about the 7th of April. Now they average nearly five feet in height. It is the purpose of this company to put out at once seventy-five acres of Niagaras and twenty-five acres of Delawares, after which they will put out other fruits. Mr. C. E. Mahon, the superintendent, is from the grape growing region not far from Buffalo and Niagara falls. He has had a wide experience as a vineyardist and is doing much for this place in introducing better methods.

Not far from his vineyard in New York is the original Niagara vineyard of twelve acres. In ninteen years there has never been a failure, the smallest crop averaging five tons per acre, the largest twelve tons. The Niagara grape is probably the most popular grape in the country at this time. It bears handling and transportation better than nearly every other. Heavy shipments of grapes and peaches leave here for Northern cities every day. It pays better than raising corn or cotton.

The State Horticultural Society met here this week. The members were highly pleased with what they saw.

The prospect is good for a large influx of fruit growers this fall and winter.

What She Saw While in a Trance.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A full revelation of her experience while in a trance has been made by Mrs. W. M. Barber, of Freedom, Pa. She claims to have been with God and expects to receive many future revelations and declares she will shortly begin to work miracles. Mrs. Barber's statement, made to a reporter, was as follows:

All that I saw and learned while my body lay helpless I do not remember. It will come back to me as I grow stronger, and I shall also receive more light, and in future trances, or by some other means, I know the Lord will reveal much more to me. I do not know where I was, but I was not in heaven nor in hell. I caught a glimpse of heaven, though, and saw God. I cannot describe him except to say that he appeared all light. All the time of my seeming unconsciousness he was making things heavenly known to me. It seemed a long period of time that I held this spiritual discourse with him. Hell I did not see, except that it appeared as it were on one side of me—blackness and smoke.

I saw my dear mother. She appeared as in life, even her clothing. I could not reach her nor speak to her. The Almighty seemed to stand between us, and I know that before my death I shall clasp my hands with her in the spirit land. I saw also and recognized my little brother, who died before I was born. I did not see my father, but I expect to learn before long whether or not he is saved. I saw no other persons than my two relatives. The angels and saints were not visible, but I shall grow in faith until I see them and until I can walk upon the water.

Mustaches on Women.

A learned German scientist makes the astonishing announcement that among women mustaches are commoner in the present day than they used to be in the past. In Constantinople one out of every ten women have unmistakable evidences of down on their upper lips. A similar proportion of mustached women is to be noticed among ladies in Madrid. And in Philadelphia a physician in cold blood has observed that fully three per cent. of the women are mustached. What do these facts indicate? A certain Mr. Mott thinks they indicate the improvement of the human race, for, according to his theory, the race is destined eventually to be completely covered with hair.

Athletics for Women.

New York Sun.

The opening of the Woman's college athletic grounds next autumn will mark a new department in American institutions of learning for women. The physical director of the college has spent some time in England studying the games in vogue among English girls, and says that one of the most interesting sights at Girton or Newnham colleges is the athletic ground, where girls enter into all sorts of healthful sports, such as cricket (slightly modified), golk, hockey, archery, tennis and fives. The colleges have their regular sport days, when guests are invited to witness contests, just as in men's colleges. The girls enter into these games with the boys, too, as in tennis. The outdoor exercise is kept up all the year round, and its beneficial effects are shown in the fresh, bright faces of the girls, their powers of physical endurance and their defiance of the weather, which seems most surprising to the American visitors. Thousands of English girls and women may be seen riding horseback in the early morning, while the games that our girls would deem proper only for their brothers are quite the thing in England. Just now all England is running to "golf," a game played in a large grass-covered space with tiny balls and odd little hooks or clubs, by means of which the ball is propelled over the ground. Hockey is another popular game with girls, though it is somewhat rough. It is played on a smooth, level rectangle, with the players divided into two groups occupying the two ends of the ground. A stick with a thick knotted end is used to knock the ball from the opponent's end of the line. English girls play cricket, too, and all sorts of games that send them tearing excitedly over the fields, and besides these they turn the rivers into playgrounds, too, where they fish and sail, row and swim. This novel idea of the Baltimore college in making gymnasium work a regular course in the school, and a compulsory exercise to the students, is one which commends itself to other institutions for women. It will be rather odd if the college woman, of whom it has been prophesied that close attention to study would undermine her health, should be the apostle of the new religion of hygiene to all womankind as she now bids fair to become with her gymnasium and athletic chic.

Elections in 1893.

This will not be much of a year for State elections. Only thirteen of the forty-four States hold an election of any kind that has any bearing on State affairs, and in one of these, New Jersey, only a House of Assembly and seven Senators are to be chosen. The biennial Legislative session which has been adopted by a majority of the States is responsible for this off year.

The thirteen States that will hold elections on November 7—for they are all November States—are Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Virginia and Wisconsin. Of these Iowa, Massachusetts, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin elect Governors, New York elects a full State ticket except Governor and Lieutenant Governor and a Legislature, Pennsylvania a Supreme Judge and State Treasurer, and the remaining seven elect Judges or Legislatures. The new Legislatures will elect United States Senators, in Iowa to succeed James F. Wilson, in Kentucky to succeed William Lindsay and in Virginia to succeed Eppa Hunton.

Of the retiring Governors William McKinley, of Ohio, will succeed himself unless his Democratic opponent, not yet nominated, defeat him. Horace Boies, of Iowa, has declared his intention to retire from politics, and the successors to Peck, of Wisconsin, McKinney, of Virginia, and Russell, of Massachusetts, have not been nominated. The elections for the year are so few that their result, let them go as they will, can hardly be accepted as conclusive of the trend of public sentiment.

Next year, when all the States will elect Congressmen and the majority State officers and Legislatures, there will be a declaration of public sentiment on national issues at least. Congress will then have shown what it can do to restore financial confidence and the country will have emerged from the existing condition of panic. The Democratic tariff policy will then have been fully declared, if not carried into effect, and the people will have made up their minds whether they like it or not.

Sleep with Head to the North.

St. Louis Star-Sayings.

The old-time superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their head toward the north is now believed to be based on a scientific principal. Some French savans have experimented upon the body of a criminal who suffered death, and these tests go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which the queer experiments mentioned above were made, was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivotal board, free to move in any direction. After some little vacillation the head portion turned toward the north, and then remained stationary. One of the experimenters took hold of the pivot board and turned it so that the head pointed south, but upon being freed it almost immediately resumed the first-named position—turned until the head pointed north. To prove that this was neither accidental or coincident upon muscular twitchings as some had suggested, the board was repeatedly turned half around and then freed, but always with similar results.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Making Wills.

Few persons have had such large experience in the construction and, we might also say, the destruction of wills as Surrogate Ransom of New York. His remarks are worthy of consideration and we therefore append the following quotation:

"Our law libraries are groaning under the weight of text books and reported decisions of courts of intermediate and appellate jurisdiction, all devoted to the task of explaining the meaning and legal effect of wills. It seems to me a man about to make a will should realize the fact that when his will becomes operative he will no longer have any interest in the property left behind, and that any attempt on his part to keep control of it or of its earnings is utterly impracticable and foolish. He should dispose of his estate in the simplest way. If he be very wealthy and philantrophic, public-spirited or charitable, or all three, let him administer his own estate by giving it away in his lifetime to his chosen objects, vesting in his doners the title absolutely. To my mind, the testator unwittingly invites and encourages litigation by appointing several executors and trustees, either the same persons or different ones. If the estate be a large one, with divers trusts to execute, investments and sales to effectuate, disagreement and contention is certain to happen among these representatives, all of which would be avoided if but one executor had been chosen. Again, I believe the choice of natural persons to serve in these capacities is a bad one. Many women are named as executrices of wills, and it is my experience that they know little or nothing of business, rely largely upon their own emotions and intutions and fall and easy prey to the ever ready and always ocpvenient confidence man and sharper. My own judgment is that women should never be compelled or permitted to undergo the labor and responsibilities of these positions. I am of opinion that good, safe trust companies are the best executors, etc., and by far the best guardians of the estate of infants."

The Crop Report.

The crop report of the Department of Agriculture for the month of August makes the condition of cotton 80.4, a decline of a little over 2 points since last month. This is the lowest average for August ever given out by this department. The averages by States are for Virginia 88, North Carolina 94, South Carolina 75, Georgia 83, Florida 92, Alabama 79, Mississippi 81, Louisiana 89, Texas 72, Arkansas 89, Tennessee 85. The general averages in August for several years are as follows: 1882, 82 3; 1891, 88.6; 18.9; 1890, 89.5; 1889, 89.3 1888, 87.3; and in 1887 it was 93.3. The present low condition is the consequence of an excess of rain in the early part of the season followed by hot, dry weather during the month of July.

Rust is reported as a cause of injury to the crop in the states of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, and the boll worm and caterpillar have damaged the crop more or less throughout the states of Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Shielding is also reported as occurring in some localities. Since the first of August the drouth has been broken and rain has visited the cotton belt excepting parts of Tennessee, Mississippi and Texas where it is badly needed. In some portions of Mississippi and Alabama too much rain for the good of cotton is announced.

Peculiarities of the Year 1893.

Newbern Journal.

A study of the calendar of 1893 will show that the present year will have some peculiarities. To begin with it commenced and closes on Sunday, and contains all or part of 53 weeks. Each of the seven days of the week has the honor of being the first day of at least one month. Three of the months begin on Wednesday, while Sunday, Thursday and Saturday are each the natal day for two months. There are three months—April, July and December—that cover part of six weeks each. Washington's birthday came on Wednesday, and Decoration day and the glorious 4th of July on Tuesday. Thanksgiving day will fall on Thursday, the last of November, and will be the latest Thanksgiving celebrated in the last decade. It fact it can never be any later in the year. As this is the World's Fair year, all peculiarities are excusable.

Space Not Boundless.

In the Fortnight Review Sir Richard Hall argues that space is not boundless, but finite. "It can be demonstrated," he says, "that all known facts about space are reconcilable with the supposition that if one follows a straight line through space, using for the word 'straight' the definition which science has shown properly to belong to it—that then, after a journey which is not infinite in length we shall find ourselves back at the point from which we started."

Business Men.

from close application and too little exercise, are especially liable to constipation—clogging up nature's great sewers—producing headache, biliousness, sluggish circulation and general derangement of the vital organs. A regular movement of the bowels is indispensable to perfect health; to neglect, is to imperil! If constipated, Pierce's Pleasant Pellets will cure you. No interference with business. Very modest expense. Mild in action, yet powerful in cleansing, regulating the stomach, liver and bowels, curing constipation, headache and kindred ailments.

The Cost of War.

Detroit Free-Press.

The friends of peace are wont to groan whenever the ingenius inventor devises some new weapon of offensive warfare and to moralize afresh over the probable result of increased capacity for slaughter. But if they would view the matter aright they would see that these inventors are really the friends of humanity in the truest sense, and that all these improvements which have been made and are making in the machinery for whipping armies and navies out of existence are the best protection the world has against war in the future.

The truth is that war is getting to be so costly and destructive that nations can no longer afford to indulge in it; and every forward step of the inventor only makes it more costly and deadly. In the olden times when two armies could fight for weeks at a nominal cost for support and with scarcely any loss of men or munition, war was a pastime in which the poorest nations could indulge for years. But in these modern times when the cost of equipping an army is something frightful, and when the arms of precision mow men down like grass, when there are guns in the navy which cannot be fired except at a cost of thousands of dollars, rulers are extremely cautious about going to war or provoking their neighbors to do so. And the more deadly and costly warfare becomes the less danger is there that nations will resort to it.

Yet it does seem as if the nations might come to some agreement as to the point where progress in deadliness and costliness shall be assumed to have gone far enough to justify an agreement to dispense with war for the future. Otherwise the nations will go on long after war becomes a practical impossibility, constructing impenetrable armor for warships and irresistable projectiles to pierce it. That is the course that naval architecture and the art of gunnery are taking. First comes the inventor with an armor plate that no shell can pierce and next the gunner with a shell to pierce it. And the indications are that if a truce is not called this will go on adinfinitum long after the point has been reached where no nation will dare to trust the strength of its armor through distrust as to the force of the other nation's shells or to trust in its shells lest its opponents may have achieved newer and more impenetrable armor.

Such seems to be the lesson of the recent trial of armour plates at Washington when an 850-pound steel Carpenten shell was driven against a nickel-steel plate 17 inches thick with a sufficient force to move 21,000 tons through one foot of space. The plate was uninjured except for a hole which barely let the point of the projectile through into the wooden backing while the shell was in perfect shape to be fired again. The cost of the test was $23,000; and the figures may well be taken into serious consideration by any small nation which contemplates getting itself into trim for a naval fight.

He Fooled General Grant.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I came very near being hanged for a spy during the civil war," said Captain T. C. LaMotte, a member of the Little Hatchet club, that was holding forth at the Southern. "I was on the losing side during the rebellion, and was frequently detailed for special duty. I got into Grant's camp shortly before the battle of Shiloh, acquired the information I was in quest of and was ready to return, when the hero of Fort Donelson ordered me brought before him. I was personating a deaf mute beggar, and had given my place of residence as Cincinnati. As I entered the general's tent in charge of a sergeant he removed his cigar and looked me over critically. His gray eyes seemed to look me through and through. Then he turned to his adjutant and said: 'That fellow is a spy. Have him searched and imprisoned.' As he spoke the sergeant fired a pistol directly back of my head. My nerves were well braced and I never flinched. The general stroked his stubby beard, and I could see that his conviction that I was a spy was shaken. He took up a pad of paper, wrote on it rapidly a dozen questions about the city of Cincinnati and its leading people and landed it to me.

"I had spent three years in that city and my answers were prompt and correct. 'Put him in the guardhouse and report to me,' said Grant, and the order was carried out. That night when I was sleeping heavily the sergeant entered the guardhouse and fired a pistol near my head. It awakened me, but I had presence of mind enough not to open my eyes or stir. Then he shook me roughly and told me the house was on fire. I merely sat up and stared at him vacantly. 'Quick! quick! where are your clothes?' he asked. I fumbled about and handed him my slate and pencil. He left me, and the next morning I got permission to leave the camp. I had fooled U. S. Grant, but he made a mighty close call for my scalp."

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TERRIBLE EXPLOSION!

Too High Pressure.

In these days of keen competition in every line, when the business man is compelled to bend his intellect and every energy to the success of his business; the clerk, bookkeeper, professional man and laborer, to drive themselves at a terrific rate, there can be but one result—an explosion, which, if not resulting in immediate death, leaves them with shattered brains and bodies. They are running at too high pressure. The strain is too great. Something must and does give way. This is equally true of women. Though their sphere is more limited, they have their daily burdens, frets, and worries, and the results are the same as with their stronger companions.

This condition is growing worse every day. The rapidity of its increase is awful to contemplate. Our homes, hospitals, and insane asylums are full of these unfortunates, and are being crowded still further. There is but one solution of the matter. Recognize the importance of the situation at once, and take the necessary measures to overcome it. If you have failing memory, hot flashes, dizziness, nervous or sick headache, biliousness, irritability, melancholy, sleeplessness, fainting, nervous dyspepsia, epilepsy, etc., know that any one of them is but a symptom of the calamity that may befall you, and even though you have used so-called remedies and treated with reputable physicians with little or no benefit, give Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine a trial. It is the only remedy that may be depended upon for nervous disorders.

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Dec. 22—tf

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E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 17, 1893.

LET DEMOCRATS UPHOLD THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Something over a month ago the evidences of yielding on the part of many Democrats to the impetuous fury of the gold-bug onslaught, led us to write as follows:

Platforms are the written law of parties. Constitutions—that is, written constitutions, such as prevail in America—are the written law of nations. A constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, is not intended to increase the strength of the strong. Its purpose is to defend the weakness of the weak. When constitutions are violated, the seeds of anarchy are sown, which, unless checked in their growth, overthrow the State. When party platforms are violated, the seeds of party revolt are sown, with a like effect upon the party.

For the first time in many years, the Democratic party has a platform which is absolutely impregnable and practically unassailable, because founded upon the United States Constitution, the supreme law of our land, and because resting "on all fours" with that immortal instrument. The Democracy won its unprecedented victory upon this platform.

Constitutions are contracts—or, as they say in more exalted phrase, compacts—between the State and the people, or between the subdivisions of the State. They may not be violated with impunity. Party platforms are contracts between the party and those who vote its ticket; and these also, cannot be violated with impunity.

The Chicago platform—the solemn compact of the Democratic party with the people whose votes it sought—was drawn with uncommon, perhaps unprecedented, care. It declared the policy, and held out the promises, of the Democratic party with respect to the finances. This policy was, in brief: (1) the repeal of the Sherman silver law; (2) the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, without discrimination against either metal; (3) the dollar unit of both metals to be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or adjusted internationally or maintained by domestic legislation at equal power, at all times, in the markets and in payment of debt; (4) paper currency* (meaning, of course, national paper currency) to be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin as that just provided for in No. 3; (5) the repeal of the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues.

No preference was expressed for any of these proposition as "in the order of mention," or otherwise. They embody the faith of the party as to national finances, and they constitute the promises of the party upon which the party, for the first time since the war, gained the opportunity of affirmative legislation. A portion of the Democratic people think that Nos. 2 and 3 are more important than No. 1. A portion think that No. 5 is the most important of all. Another portion (and this comprises what is generally known as the Wall Street interests) think No. 1 so paramount in importance that if only that be carried out, the rest may take care of themselves.

This last named body of our fellow citizens express their desire in a cry whose screaming notes have terrified the land since news came of England's action in India. This cry is for the "unconditional repeal" of the Sherman law. The demand for the "unconditional" repeal of that law means that the unity of the Democratic demands at Chicago, as above epitomized by us, be broken. It means that one must stand, though the others fall.

The loyal portion of the Democratic party—its patriotic members who remember that the financial propositions of the Chicago platform were the result, as must always be the case with platforms and especially national platforms, of a compromise between conflicting interests and views—say that the five Chicago financial demands must stand or fall together.

At present, the loyal portion of the Democratic party is the weak side. As such, it appeals to the party law as solemnly laid down at Chicago!

[*We do not understand the platform by any means to give its sanction to the issue of paper money by the Federal government as an act justified by the Constitution. We understand the meaning simply to be that, so long as such paper money continues in existence, it shall be good.]

Since the above was published a great change has taken place in the attitude of the Democratic party, largely brought about by Senator Vance's letters, as well as by the people's recovery of their breath, the gold drain fiasco, and the like causes. Another potent influence, now that the party has recovered its equanimity, is the reflection that unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, brings us at a blow to the Republican doctrine of gold monometalism, while the carrying out of the doctrine laid down in the Chicago platform—which declares the Sherman law to be a "a makeshift" for the bimetalism which that platform concurrently demands—is not only best for the country at large, but indispensable from a partisan standpoint as redeeming the party's pledges to the people upon which the party won its way back to power. And still another influence has been at work. A majority, a large majority we believe, of the Democrats in both Senate and House are in favor of carrying out the Chicago platform. A like majority of Republicans in each House is opposed to the Chicago platform and in favor of unconditional repeal. Thus party lines are tightening, and the loyal portion of the Democratic party, which when we wrote in July were the weak side, are now become the strong side—the appeal to the party's written law having been effective.

The result of the whole matter is that the Sherman law will not be repealed unconditionally. If Mr. Bland's efforts in the House fail (see the article giving the method of procedure agreed upon by the silverite and anti-silverite wings of the Democracy of the House, elsewhere printed) and Mr. Wilson's unconditional repeal bill (see the same) be passed, the matter then comes to the Senate, where there is not the slightest chance for unconditional repeal. So the gold bugs must be content with that "cowardly makeshift," the Sherman law, as the continuing law of the land, or come to the Democratic doctrine of a proper bimetalic substitute.

That was a notable speech of Senator Vest's, delivered in the Senate on Monday, in advocacy of the cause of bimetalism. It is especially significant because Senator Vest was one of those counted upon by the gold-bugs to vote for unconditional repeal.

THE AGREEMENT FOR PROCEDURE IN THE HOUSE

In the House of Representatives on Friday, in accordance with an agreement entered into between the silverite and the anti-silverite wings of the Democrats in the House, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, leader of the unconditional repealers, introduced the bill which had been agreed upon the night before at a conference of unconditional repealers at Secretary Carlisle's, and which had been drawn by Messrs. Wilson and Carlisle. The bill is as follows:

"HOUSE BILL NO. 1.

"*To repeal a part of an act approved July 14, 1890, entitled, 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes.'*

"Be it enacted, &c., that so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding $1 for 371 25-100 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases Treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; but this repeal shall not impair, or in any manner affect the legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollars heretofore coined; and the faith and credit of the United States are hereby pledged to maintain the parity of the standard gold and silver coins of the United States at the present legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be established by law."

As soon as the reading of this bill was completed, the Speaker at once, in accordance with the agreement, recognized Mr. Bland, leader of the conditional repealers, or Chicago platform wing, who submitted the following resolution governing the method of procedure to be observed by the House in debating and voting upon the momentous money question:

"It is ordained by the House that H. B. No. 1 shall be taken up for immediate consideration and considered for fourteen days. During such consideration night sessions may be held, for debate only, at the request of either side. The daily sessions to commence at 11 A. M. and continue until 5 P. M. Eleven days of the debate on the bill to be given to general debate under the rules of the last House regulating general debate, the time to be equally divided between the two sides, as the Speaker may direct. The last three days of debate may be devoted to the consideration of the bill and the amendments as herein provided, under the usual five-minute rule of the House as in committee of the whole House. General leave to print is hereby granted.

"The vote shall be taken first on an amendment providing for the coinage of silver at the present ratio. If that fails, then a separate vote to be had on a similar amendment providing for a ratio of 17 to 1; if that fails, on one proposing a ratio of 18 to 1; if that fails, one proposing a ratio of 19 to 1; if that fails, one proposing a ration of 20 to 1. If the above amendments fail, it shall be in order to offer an amendment reviving the act of Feb. 28, 1878, restoring the standard silver dollar, commonly known as the Bland-Allison act. The vote then to be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended, or on the bill itself if all the amendments shall have been voted down, and on the final passage of the bill without other intervening motion."

Mr. Bland called the previous question, and, notwithstanding obstructive efforts by some of the Republicans, the resolution was agreed to.

Subsequently, Mr. Bland offered as a substitute for Mr. Wilson's bill his first amendment, under the agreement, as follows:

"A bill for the free coinage of silver, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

"SEC. 1. From and after the passage of this act all holders of silver bullion to the amount of $100 or more of standard weight and fineness shall be entitled to have the same coined at the mint of the United States into silver dollars of the weight and fineness provided for in the second section of this act.

SEC. 2. That the silver dollar provided for in this act shall consist of 412½ grains of standard silver, said dollar to be legal tender for all debts, dues and demands, both public and private.

SEC. 3. That the holder of silver dollars herein provided for shall be entitled to deposit the same and to receive silver certificates in the manner now provided by law for the standard silver dollars.

"SEC. 4. So much of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' as requires the monthly purchase of four million five hundred thousand (4,500,000) ounces of silver bullion be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

And so the issue is joined.

THE CONSERVATISM OF THE SENATE.

The Senate, under our system, was expressly designed to be the conservative body of our Federal legislature, whose function should be to check hasty legislation inspired by gusts of apparent popular sentiment. Just such a gust was recently worked up by the Republicans and that portion of the Democratic party which finds its selfish interest in changing the values of money contracts to the injury of the great body of the people. And just such a conservative body as it was designed to be is the Senate proving itself to be, standing serene, and unmoved by the frantic screams of the balked gold-bugs, the self-overreached gold-bugs. As the Senate is Democratic, and a large majority of the Democratic Senators stand by the party platform, we have every reason to believe that the latter will not only block any rash legislation which may come over from the House, but that they will find a way to carry out the will of the party as expressed at Chicago without a breach in its ranks.

The Republicans have long twitted the Democrats with taking their tariff views from the effete monarchies of Europe, &c. Now these same Republican gentlemen express horror at the foolhardiness of the Democrats in attempting to maintain an American system of currency without first getting the consent of the aforesaid effete institutions. Well, well, circumstances do alter cases.

The Court of Arbitration on the Behrings Sea question, now sitting at Paris, has decided against the claim of the United States.

THE TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

Here's the truth in a nutshell, concerning the financial crisis. Our able contemporary, the Wilmington Messenger says: "We believe if the entire currency plank in the Democratic platform was carried faithfully out, that it would heal the breach, unite the party, bless the country, relieve the depression, meet the demands of the laboring classes, and bring back confidence, hope, and content. If the present ratio shall be found to be insufficient, change it. But that is a discussion farther on. First determine as to what sort of currency we shall have, and then fix the ratio between the two metals."

That is the way for a Democrat to talk. Carry out the Democratic platform—the solemn pledge of the party to the people—and not only will the people be served now, but the Democracy will continue to be listened to. Fail to do this, and the party will be kicked out of power.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The stringency in money matters at the South will begin to show itself, says the Raleigh News and Observer, intensely soon after Congress meets when the cotton crop will be coming in. The South will need many millions of currency to market the crop. Where is it to come from? Let us suggest to our Southern cities to make efforts to establish direct relations with the importing houses abroad, and have them to supply the funds.

* * *

Says the New York World: "Certain of the Democratic Senators are perilously ignoring the importance of party solidarity at a time when cohesion and singleness of purpose are more than ordinarily necessary." The gold-bug wing of the Democratic party must be in desperate straits when a paper usually so level-headed and circumspect as the World is reduced to the necessity of appealing to party ties, as above, whereas it has all along been declaring that the question of unconditional repeal was not a party question—the great majority of the Republicans favoring it.

* * *

Senator Gordon introduced a bill in the Senate on Tuesday for the relief of the South in moving the cotton crop. The bill provides for the suspension for six months of the 10 per cent. tax on bank issues so that the local banks of the South may issue notes, interchangeably endorsed by all the banks of the particular locality, to the extent of 20 per cent. of their capital, to which the bill limits the issue. The Senator, speaking upon his bill, says the proposition would produce $600,000 of currency in Savannah alone, and carried out throughout the South, would give instant and complete relief in the impending pressure for money to move our staple crop. Nothing better illustrates the injury done the rural communities of this country by the unconstitutional centralization of the money power through the prohibitory tax on the local State banks, than Senator Gordon's statement that the Savannah banks are unable to get currency for their cheques drawn on their New York bank correspondents for money actually deposited in them!

Mr. Vest on the Silver Question.

In the Senate on Monday Senator Vest called up the resolution offered by him last Tuesday, in the words:

"*Resolved*, That the American people, from tradition and interest favor bimetallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal; that it is also the established policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the two metals, so that the debt paying and purchasing power of every dollar shall be at all times equal; that it is the duty of Congress to speedily enact such laws as will effectuate and maintain these objects."

Taking up the Sherman act, Senator Vest spoke of it as a houseless and homeless legislative dog, with no one even to give it a bone and without being able to find a kennel in which to hide its dishonored head. And, nevertheless, he would vote against its repeal without a guarantee as solemn as the great necessity of the people, that silver shall exist in the United States as a money metal. He had been known as the firm and unshrinking friend of the President of the United States, and has in all his campaign speeches in Missouri declared Mr. Cleveland to be a bi-mettalist like himself, and that they only differed in reference to the ratio. He had had the right to make the statement, because Mr. Cleveland had accepted the nomination on a platform which pledged the Democratic party to bi-metallism: It had been as well known that the Democratic party stood on the doctrine of bi-metallism as that it had met in Chicago and nominated Grover Cleveland for the Presidency. He did not undertake to say, now, that the President was opposed to bi-metallism, or that he would not give his executive sanction to a measure to coin silver at a commercial ratio with gold; but he did undertake to say that the President's message was most significant for what it failed to say.

Senator Vest went on to argue against the idea that the over production of silver, in relation to gold, justified the demonetization of the white metal; and he quoted the tables of gold and silver production for many years in support of his argument. He undertook to say, with the greatest respect for the President, and without the slightest doubt of his honesty of purpose, that when he failed (in that great State paper) to say one word in respect to bi-metallism he certainly meant that a consideration of the question of the free coinage of silver, at any ratio, was so impracticable that it did not need executive notice.

Senator Vest spoke three hours, in the course of which he was frequently interrupted with questions from his colleagues. To a question from Senator Palmer, he replied that he was willing to have the Sherman act repealed, but not willing to have its repeal made a stalking horse for monometalism. In reply to a question by Senator Platt, he said he did not know what the President would do. He knew that the President had sent a message to Congress in which he did not say one word about bimellism; and he took it for granted that if the President had any idea of sustaining bimetalism, he would have said something about it.

Vance to Lead the Chicago Platform Democrats.

Says a New York paper:

"The fight against the repeal will be led in the Senate," a Southern leader told me yesterday, "by Vance of North Carolina. As Vance is chairman of the committee on elections, and will exercise much influence in seating new Senators from the contested States, the fate of the Sherman law depends entirely upon these contests in the Senate, and while Mr. Vance is an honest man, he will do all he can in a legitimate way to block repeal."

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, 1893.

The democratic leaders of the House proved themselves equal to the occasion, and broke the record for a new Congress by getting to work on the silver question on the fifth day of the session. They also disappointed the republicans who were cocked and primed to arraign the democrats at the bar of public opinion on the charge of intentional procrastination. The republicans have been so surprised at the ease with which the democrats reached an agreement to take up the silver question, in advance of the appointment of committees, discuss it fourteen days and then vote upon the bill for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law and amendments thereto for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16, 17, 18, 19 or 20 to one, and for the substitution of the old Bland act, which was the law before the Sherman act was passed in 1890, that they have just begun to charge the democrats with railroading the matter through the House. The democrats are perfectly willing to plead guilty to the charge of railroading the question; they believe that the situation required railroading, and that the people had a right to expect it. The agreement under which the debate is now being conducted is thoroughly democratic; it provdes for an equal division of time and for a vote upon the bill and the amendments named without filibustering, and the decision of the question is to be made solely by the majority in the House. It looks now as though the bill for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would pass, although there is a probability an amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at an increased ratio may be added to the bill.

Up to this time the debate has been carried on in a spirit of toleration, although some of the speakers on both sides—silver and anti-silver; there are no political sides recognized in the debate—have made some rather strong statements. The small attendance is surprising, in view of the great interest throughout the country in the result. Of course every body knows that it is easy for members of the House to find more comfortable places than their seats in the House to spend their time from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily, but it does seem that more of them should regard it a duty to attend the sessions than do. While there is no actual necessity for their being present. if they do not intend to speak, until the voting begins, still it would look better to see them in their seats.

The democratic Senators have not found it so easy to agree upon a programme for the disposal of the silver question in the Senate, although the committee appointed by the democratic caucus, of which Senator Gorman is chairman, has made some progress towards a compromise, and there is reason for the belief that it will eventually succeed. The most radical silver men in Congress are republican Senators, and it is their influence which makes it difficult to get the democratic Senators to agree upon a compromise substitute for the Sherman law. There is little, if any, probability that a bill for the repeal of the entire law or of the purchasing clause can get through the Senate without being accompanied by a substitute.

The town has been full of silly rumors about President Cleveland's health since his return to Gray Gables, under his physicians orders, in search of much needed rest. The case is very simple and there is no occasion for rumor. There is nothing the matter with the President's general health, but he has been overworking himself ever since the fourth of March, and being only human, his system is now paying the penalty, and demands the rest which he has not before felt at liberty to give it. There is really no good reason why he should be in Washington during the discussion of the silver question. In fact, there are more reasons for his being away. Had he remained here he would constantly have been charged with trying to influence votes in some way or other. Being away he can get needed rest and no one can accuse him of trying to interfere with the Constitutional rights of Senators and Representatives.

The agreement to take up the silver question in the House was a great relief to Speaker Crisp, as it will enable him to take his time in making up the committees, for there will be nothing for them to do until after the silver question is disposed of.

While there has been nothing in the shape of an official agreement to that effect, there seems to be a general understanding among the democrets in the House that the committee on Ways and Means will as soon as its membership is announced begin the work of reforming the tariff.

The Situation at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, Aug. 12.—The mayor of Pensacola makes the following announcement:

In order to answer numerous inquiries, the press is requested to publish for the benefit of the citizens of this city, scattered throughout the country, the situation which is this:

Capt. Northrup died July 25th. About this death there seems to be no difference of opinion among the doctors, all agreeing that it was from typhoid fever. On the 9th of August Mr. F. C. Waite and Miss Ellen Wood died. The city was shaken to the very centre and the Local Board of Health dumbfounded, and when the attending physicians found that their sickness was yellow fever, there arose the suggestion that the last deaths were connected with Capt. Northrup. Surgeon General Wyman has ordered Surgeons Carter, McGruder, Murray and Hatton, with orders to co operate with the State Health Officer Porter, and the local health board. The two first have arrived and inquiries come pouring in to know what these experts say about the situation. So far, these experts have been unable to say anything for the following reasons:

An autopsy of the dead is now impossible and it was too late for these experts to undertake to pass upon the question on testimony which would simply be an effort to settle differences, and they would be forced to be guided by the judgment of others. There are two ways by which these experts can judge whether we have yellow fever in our city or not (1)—by waiting for further cases, upon which to apply their judgment. This opportunity has not presented itself, as a careful house to house inspection by eight reliable men report not a single suspicious case and every practicing physician has reported up to 6 p. m., saying no cases in their practice. In the absence of further cases the experts can only wait the time their experience may suggest as being the utmost possible period of incubation and they declare our city exempt. I promise to announce through the press any change in the existing encouraging outlook. My official term expires in twelve days, but I will request my successor to carry out my promise given above.

[Signed] W. D. CHIPLEY, Mayor.

The cities of Gainesville and Cove Springs telegraphed Mayor Chipley cordial invitations to all refugees to come to their cities, whose gates are open to all.

Bishop Weed, of the Episcopal diocese of Northern Florida, who rendered valuable service in Jacksonville in 1888, telegraphs to-day, offering to come should he be needed, but no cases give all a tranquil, hopeful feeling and all offers are held in grateful suspense awaiting further developments.

Mr. Trenholm's View.

There are various reasons why the opinion of Mr. W. L. Trenholm on currency have weight, Some are personal to himself, for he has been the comptroller of the currency, and now is a leading banker in New York, and he has also been put on the committee to advise with Congress about the currency of the future. Mr. Trenholm has written a book, published by the Sribners, entitled The People's Money. While we have not seen it, we notice a statement of the views it expresses in the Springfield Republican, those in regard to Bank notes being especially interesting. That paper says:

Mr. Trenholm denies that the National Bank system is the best system ever seen. In fact, he asserts that in its notes issuing feature it is about the worst system. He seems to make this claim good. The existing bank note circulation is entirely lacking in the quality of elasticity. It is no more elastic than the greenback issue of the government. The notes are in fact issued by the government and redeemed by the government, and the government might about as well put them into circulation through its own agents as through the banks, They are utterly lacking in the essential nature of a bank note, issued by the bank and redeemed by it and dependent upon its resources. When a new bank starts or an old one increases its note circulation, unless perchance the bonds are held in the town, it must take more money from the place to buy the necessary bonds than it is authorized to issue notes to replace. The whole system, in other words, gives good cause for the more-money element in the West to inquire why the government should not issue its own notes, instead of farming the business out to private parties.

But with the legitimate bank note the case is different. As Mr. Trenholm says, the greenback issue outstanding has not helped interest rates to commercial borrowers. What the government has gained in saving of interest on debt, bears no comparison to what the people would gain in a reduction of interest rates on commercial loans from a legitimate bank-note issue. If bank notes were issued, not on government bonds but on commercial paper, to the amount only of the greenbacks now outstanding, the effect would be, probably, says this author, make 7 per cent a maximum rate of interest, throughout all our agricultural communities except in the newest sections. This is not a mere guess. It is a fact, we may add, established by the experience of Canada, whose bank-note system, based on the joint resources of the banks, has reduced the rates of interest in the most remote quarters of the Dominion far below the rate that prevails in the most remote sections of the United States.

It is this vital defect of the National bank system that has made the proposition to repeal the tax on State bank notes worth hearkening to. Albeit terribly wanting in system and safety, the old State banks did what the present National bank system never has done and never will do they provided a real bank-note issue and through competition in issues they kept down interest rates and helped vastly in reducing the expenses and distributing products. They got close to the true principle of a bank-note issue, while the present system never has once come in sight of it."

The Republican then adverts to the want of uniformity and safety of former bank notes, and adds that now, however, "to nationalize and make safe the currency of banks of local issue is an easy matter. If we are agreed that a real bank-note issue is what the country wants, and is sound in principle, then there can be little dispute over the matter of extending and perpetuating the existing system in its note-issuing peculiarities. It is utterly useless in all that respects a legitimate bank-note issue."

In the above the Republican is referring to the National Bank system, and it declares that it ought to go.

Such is our own view, and we print the above with pleasure because it is so antagonistic to the present idea of having a note circulation based solely on a deposit of bonds for security. It also strikes the point in showing that in the remote regions of Canada interest is lower than with us. Let us have a bank system.—*N. O. C.*

Brig. Gen. James H. Lane.

A fragment of the old Southern Illustrated News of Nov. 21, 1863, has been brought to this office by Mr. Rufus Carson, one of General Lane's brave Gaston boys. It contains a cut of General Lane engraved "from a photograph by Minnis and Cowell," and also a sketch of the subject, who had then been a Brigadier just twelve months. The sketch is published in full in this issue. The closing paragraph of the sketch is very eloquent, and, read after thirty years, the sentiments in it are full of a pathos that is sacred.—*Gastonia Gazette.*

"A striking feature in the organization of our army is its large number of young generals, promoted for skill and bravery on the field, and unswerving fidelity to duty at all times. To this class of officers belongs the subject of our sketch.

James H. Lane was born at Matthews Court House, Virginia, in 1834. He graduated with high distinction at the Lexington Virginia Military Institute, and afterwards took his degree in the scientific course at the University of Virginia. So highly was he appreciated at his Alma Mater, that he was soon after recalled to Lexington as Assistant Professor of Mathematics and Tactics, he subsequently became Professor in the same department at the State Seminary of Florida, and at the outbreak of hostilities was filling the Chair of Natural Philosophy and Tactics in the North Carolina Military Institute at Charlotte.

With the other officers of this Institution, he immediately offered his services to the State, and was most useful and energetic as Drill master and Adjutant at the Camp of Instruction near Raleigh. He was elected Major of the 1st North Carolina Volunteers, and with that gallant regiment won his first laurels on the memorable field of Bethel, June 10th, 1861. Since then, as Lieutenant Colonel of the 1st and as Colonel of the 28th North Carolina Regiments, and now as Bridadier, commanding the 4th Brigade of the Light Division, he has never been absent from the post of duty and of danger; he has been present in every engagement in which his command took part, from that of "Bethel" to the bloody battles of Gettysburg. Conspicious on the field for calm courage, intrepid daring and skillful handling of his troops; in the camp he shows his excellence as an officer in his care for the discipline and comfort of his command.

Gen. Lane received his appointment as Brigadier on the 1st of November, 1862 and is the successor of the lamented General L. O'B. Branch in the command of his well known North Carolina Brigade. At the head of these noble troops, whose banners bear upon their folds the name of nearly twenty bloody battle fields, he stands ready, now and always, to vindicate the fair fame of the Old North State, and to do his part right manfully in achieving that independence which we all so much desire, and which, sooner or later, cost what it may, we are all determined to have. God speed the good cause!"

Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets are not a substitute but a positive cure for the Tobacco or Opium habit. Thousands testify to their efficiency. Ask your local druggist for them or write to the Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio.

REV. DR. DEEMS.

The Great Preacher Nearing His End.

The York Sunday Advertiser of the 13th says: Dr. Charles F. Deems, the venerable pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is lying hopelessly ill at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. M. J. Verdery, No. 145 West Seventy-sixth street. He is suffering from a complication of diseases and may die at any moment, although it is possible he will live for some days. His condition at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon was very serious, but a slight rally which set in at that hour gave hopes to the watchers at his bedside that he would survive the coming night.

The first warning of the approaching physical breakdown came to the well loved and tireless clergyman on Dec. 16 last. On that day as he sat down at his desk to write a sermon for the next Sunday, and tried to pick up his pen, he discovered that his right hand was almost powerless. He had suffered a slight attack of paralysis, brought on, as his physician said, by incessant and severe mental work. Despite the stroke, however, Dr. Deems preached as usual on Dec. 18. He stood in his pulpit during the morning services, but in the evening he was compelled to preach while seated, and with his right arm hanging helpless in a sling. Both these sermons, the last two he ever delivered to his congregation, were noteworthy for their strength, both in thought and deliverance, and it has been a matter of wonder that from the very first of his illness his mind has remained clear.

On Monday, Dec. 10, he suffered another and more severe stroke. which paralyzed his entire right side and for a time prevented all speech. He was immediately removed from the New York Hotel, which had been his home, to the residence of his son-in-law, M. J. Verdery. For several months his condition remained about the same and he was sometimes able to enjoy a short drive about the city in the parks. He was even able three weeks ago yesterday to be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., to the home of John I. Inman. While there, however, new internal troubles developed and Dr. Egbert LeFevre was called by telegraph to Stockbridge and brought Dr. Deems back to this city on July 29, Dr. LeFerve was compelled to remain by his patient's bedside night and day for a week. He was then called away, and the next day, August 5, unmistakable symtoms of an internal abscess appeared. Dr. Flody M. Crandall was then called in and a consultation of physicians was held last Tuesday. The result was a decision that the case was a hopeless one, and that the end would probably come when the abscess broke.

Dr. Deems' wife and his four children—Dr. Frank M. Deems of Brooklyn; the Rev. Dr. Edward N. Deems, of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Mrs. P. Egbert, of St. Paul, and Mrs. Marion J. Verdery—have all been at his bedside for some days. His mind has been clear and he has been able, though with great difficulty, to speak a few words.

The State Farms on the Roanoke.

The convicts are putting in some good work on the State farms on the Roanoke, as we gather from the following statement of Superintendent Leazer, which we find in the Weldon News of this week:

"The crops are magnificent, the finest I ever saw in all my life. The grandest agricultural spectacle of which I have knowledge is presented by our corn fields. We have an area in corn four miles long and a mile wide. This contains 3,000 acres. There is not a missing stalk and so luxuriant is the growth that it is nearly black. We had a good wheat crop. On fifty acres we harvested 950 bushels. Our whole crop was 3,000 bushels. We expect to make 100,000 bushels of corn unless a freshet in the river interferes. It is well worth going there to see, from anywhere in the State. We have 1,600 acres in cotton and this is fine, although the cold weather in the spring did it some damage, but not much. We have 1,000 acres in peas. We expect to get 1,000 bales of cotton this season. It should be bourne in mind that we have not used a particle of fertilizer on corn, wheat, cotton or peas. You never saw a cleaner crop. I will undertake to say that in the 4,600 acres of corn and cotton there is not a wagon load of grass. We have sold in this section 8,000 bushels of last season's corn. We propose to put 40,000 bushels on the market in the State of the crop now growing, and to knock out Chicago in this section. We have 100 acres in sorghum cane, and there is no finer in Louisiana. As I rode through it on horseback it rose above my head. We expect to make 10,000 gallons of syrup from it."

The Pharmacists.

GREENSBORO, N. C., August 10.—The banquet which was tendered the visiting pharmacists last night was a great success. The toasts were as follows: Greensboro as as Educational Centre, Charles D. McIver; University of North Carolina, President George T. Winston; The Ladies, A. M. Scales; The Press, J. J. Thornton; The Drug Traveler, Mr. Jenkins, of Baltimore; The Greensboro Druggists, E. L. Richardson.

The Association held its final session today and elected the following officers for next year: President, N. D. Fetzer, of Concord; first Vice-President, J. Hal Bobbitt, of Raleigh; second Vice-President, P. W. Vaughan, of Durham; third Vice-President, Augustur Bradley, of Henderson; Secretary, F. W. Hancock, Oxford, Treasurer, A. J. Cook, of Fayetteville. Executive Committee—L. Dixon, of Milton; Thos. Fetzer, of Reidsville; Wm. Yearby, of Durham, and W. H. King, of Raleigh.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg; doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Drug Store.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

S.S.S.

CURES SCROFULA

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain.

INHERITED SCROFULA

MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

STILL AHEAD!

PERFECTION

Continues to Lead all other Brands of Flour Sold.

Age only adds to its popularity. A fresh car, ground from new crop wheat, to arrive this week. Quality better than ever, and price *lowest ever known*.

ONLY $4.50 A BARREL.

THINK OF IT!

FREE CITY AND DEPOT DELIVERY.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 17, 1893.

THEY USED POND'S EXTRACT

SEE WHAT THE RESULT WAS:

Pond's Extract absolutely cured me of a very severe case of PILES.—H. A. HITCHCOCK, *Detroit, Mich.*

Extra good for any CATARRH *of the nose and throat.*—H. BRAIG.

Only thing I have ever seen that takes away the INFLAMMATION *and stings from* INSECT BITES.—P. H. COOPER, *Fort George, Fla.*

Acts like magic in OPHTHALMIA. *I like it so much for* SORE EYES.—REV. M. JAMESON.

Best liniment I have ever used for rubbing purposes, SORENESS, CUTS, STRAINS, *etc.*—HARRY FREDERICKS.

For BRUISES *and* WOUNDS *nothing equals it.*—T. P. CONNEFF.

Has cured for me, HEADACHE, SORE THROAT, SORE EYES, ABSCESSES, *and* ALL PAIN.—E. MCCALL.

The only remedy that will control HEMORRHAGES *from the lungs.*—GEO. W. WARNER, *Scranton, Pa.*

Excels anything I have ever used for NEURALGIA, *bleeding piles and hemorrhages.*—W. H. FAULKNER, M. D.

I know its value in reducing VARICOSE VEINS.—A. C. SANFORD.

Take Pond's Extract only. Avoid all Substitutes.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London.

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

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—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

H. H. H.

STOVES.

We offer the balance of our stock of HEATING STOVES at cost.

Call early while the offer is open.

Mowers and Reapers.

We are the agents for the Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machines. These machines have a world-wide reputation. We will gladly furnish circulars and information to parties interested.

You can get anything you need to build a house with from us.

BUY YOUR CLIPPER PLOW CASTINGS FROM US—WE ARE THE AGENTS.

You will thereby secure the genuine castings, warranted to fit.

LET US HEAR FROM YOU.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

3—16—93—tf

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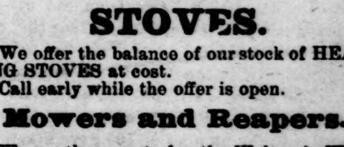
New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.



FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK, Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts., At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

PAWNEE	Saturday,	August 19
CROATAN	Saturday,	August 26

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

CROATAN	Saturday,	August 19
PAWNEE	Saturday,	August 26

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

CROATAN	Tuesday,	August 15
PAWNEE	Tuesday,	August 22

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CLOTHING

—AND—

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

IN THE CITY.

Our Spring Stock is now opened and complete and they are perfectly handsome. Come and examine them.

We guarantee to sell cheaper than any house in the city.

Respectfully,

J. A. BURNS & CO.

3—23—93

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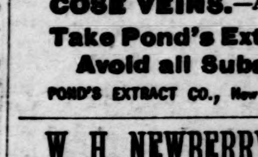

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April 29, 1880. tf

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Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas administered for the painless extraction of teeth.

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11—10—92

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

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10—6, 92—tf

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

NOTICE.

The undersigned has removed his

LAW OFFICE

from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.

N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

Assets $137,499,198.99

THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York.

Assets over $33,000,000

THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

Assets over $3,000,000

THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn.

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And other good Fire, Live Stock and accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties.

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.

2—9—tf

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GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS

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COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AND SOLD,

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3—17, 92

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1893.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Weekly one year (in advance).....$2 00
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Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. MONTAGUE—The Orton.
JNO. N. PRIOR—Eye Specialist.
G. K. NIMOCKS & Co.—Still Ahead.
FRANK THORNTON—Scrim and Drapery Mull.

The editor of the OBSERVDR is still confined to bed, though convalescent.

The Costin House will be headquarters for the veteran corps during the Centennial.

Maj. Broadfoot, Capt. J. C. Huske and Mr. John Culbreth compose the Centennial celebration executive committee.

Mr. Burwell T. Jones has been elected to represent Yadkin Valley Lodge, No. 524, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at the Annual Convention, to be held in Boston, Mass., in October.

Baptizing at Mallett's Pond.

Rev. J. H. Edwards administered the ordinance of baptism at Mallett's pond last Sunday evening to eight candidates—three males and five females.

Remarkable Bunch of Grapes.

We saw yesterday a remarkably fine lot of Concord grapes from Col. Green's Tokay Vineyard. One bunch, or composite bunch, measured 14 inches.

Cards of invitation are out for the marriage of Miss Mary Barkwell, daughter of Gen. Jas. H. Lane, and Mr. Geo. Petrie, on Wednesday evening, Aug. 30th, at the church of the Holy Innocents, Auburn, Alabama.

All persons having in their keeping old guns, swords, flags, drums, pictures, etc., belonging to the F. I. L. I. Company are requested to send them to the Armory, or to JNO. B. TILLINGHAST,
Aug. 15, 1893. Sec'y.

Play Ball.

The Fayetteville Base Ball Team will cross bats with Florence in Wilmington August 24th, 25th and 26th, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Great ball playing may be expected.

Another Dividend.

We are authorized to state that Gen. LeDuc, receiver of the defunct People's National Bank, will declare a dividend of fifteen per cent. the latter part of next week, or the early part of the week after.

The resolutions of respect to the memory of John T. Martin, Sr., published in our last issue, were adopted by Alba Lodge, No. 54, I. O. O. F., Winnie, N. C., and not by "Nebo" Lodge, as printed, our typos mistaking the name Nebo for Alba.

A Grand German.

The Old North State Club of this city will give on Thursday evening August 24th, a complimentary german to the F. I. L. I. and visiting military. This will be one of the most pleasant and beautiful features of the Centennial Week.

Rose Chapel.

The Sunday-school of Rose Chapel picnicked on Wednesday, the 9th. There was an abundant spread, and the occasion was most enjoyable to all.

Rev. Thos. H. Sutton is conducting a protracted meeting at the Chapel.

German Last Friday Night.

The complimentary german given last Friday evening to the visiting young ladies was a most enjoyable affair. The costumes were very pretty, and the figures were executed with marvelous grace by the twenty-five couples present.

Fishing Party.

A fishing party consisting of Col. J. B. Starr, Maj. Chas. Haigh, Mr. Joe Starr, and Masters Phillip Haigh and James and Lennie Croswell have returned from their camping outing at McDougald's pond. They report fine fishing and lots of fun.

Red Springs Fair.

A large crowd will leave this A. M. on a special train for the Red Springs Fair. Among the attractions will be a balloon ascension and exciting bicycle races. Special trains will be run to-morrow and next day, leaving at 7:30 A. M., returning at 6:30 P. M.

The F. I. L. I. Company regrets very much that owing to the scarcity of money and the general hard times it is unable to entertain the entire State Guard. It therefore extended no invitation to any State Company. Its *only* military guests will be the Richmond Blues of Virginia, and the Washington Light Infantry, of South Carolina.

Justice MacRae.

The committee of the Independent Company charged with that duty have selected Justice James C. MacRae, of the Supreme Court, a veteran of the corps, to deliver the Centennial Address on the occasion of the Company's great celebration next Wednesday. We congratulate the committee on their wise choice, which could not be bettered, for not only is Judge MacRae a devoted friend of the company and an ardent lover of his native town, but he is a man of great distinction, who will not only add lustre to the occasion by his presence, but will deliver an address worthy of the occasion.

Official Programme for the Great Celebration.

The Washington Light Infantry will arrive in the city at 9:40 on Tuesday morning, August 22nd.

The Richmond Blues will arrive at 5:20 P. M. on the same day.

The address of welcome to the visiting military will take place at the Hotel LaFayette at 6 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 22nd.

The Grand Centennial Ball will be held in the new armory of the F. I. L. I. on Tuesday night, the 22nd.

The F. I. L. I. will meet at 10 A. M. on Wednesday. After an election of officers, the Company will escort the Veterans and its military guests to the LaFayette Military Academy, where an address will be delivered.

At the conclusion of the address, the visiting companies will be escorted to the hotel for dinner.

Next the Battalion will be formed and marched to the Fair grounds where the visiting military and veterans each will contest for a prize.

After the rifle contest is over, the Battalion will again be formed and march to the Hotel LaFayette, where the prizes will be presented and a parade will be held.

At 8 P. M. a magnificent display of fireworks will take place.

At nine o'clock P. M. the feature of the occasion will take place

The Magnificent Banquet.

This will conclude the celebration.

The Committee of the Independent Company have given us here a splendid programme, one worthy of the occasion. They have selected as their guests the two most famous military organizations (with the one exception of the Washington Artillery of New Orleans) in the South. Appropriately, these two come from the two adjoining States of Virginia and South Carolina, which, with our own Carolina, made the famous trio of the ante-bellum period—Virginia and North and South Carolina, the old States of the real South.

The importance of the coming celebration must not be underrated by the local historian. Certainly, from present appearances, it would seem that the people of Fayetteville are not inclined to underrate it any more than our sister States to the North and to the South, who send us their best blood and brawn to help out the great commemoration.

As we reckon it, the celebration, next week, of the Centennial of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry must take rank as one of the six most important historic events in the life of a town otherwise made famous by many notable occurrences. These important events are:

1. The seeking of an asylum here by the heroine Flora McDonald, after the loss in 1745 of Prince Charlie's cause at disastrous Culloden.

2. The adoption of the Federal Constitution under which we live, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, then sitting here, on the 21st of November 1789.

3. The visit of General, the Marquis de LaFayette, on March 4th, 1825.

4. The capture of Fayetteville by the armies of General W. T. Sherman on March 12th, 1865. On this occasion the splendid Fayetteville Arsenal was burned and battered down, an arsenal then second only to Springfield, on the American Continent; and that unique compliment was paid the old OBSERVER of burning its offices, ranking among the most complete in the South, and battering them down—an act personally carried out by a Corps Commander, under a formal order of the Commander in Chief, who watched the progress of the flames and the subsequent battering from the opposite verandah of the old Fayetteville Hotel, hobnobbing the while with his staff and leading officers over wine "captured" from the cellars of the OBSERVER'S senior editor. No other newspaper office was thus treated (and honored) in the South.

5. The great Centennial Celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which took place on the 21st of November 1889.

6. The Celebration of the Centennial of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, an organization that has served as such in two wars, and so distinguished that, as long ago as 1819, it received the unprecedented compliment of a special act of the General Assembly of North Carolina raising the rank of its officers in perpetuity, so that its Captain Commander should thereafter rank as Major and its Lieutenants as Captains.

As the German poet says:

"Honour and glory were given to cherish;
Cherish them, then, though all else should decay;
Landmarks be these, that are never to perish,
Stars that will shine on the duskiest day."

So we have in the coming celebration an event which is to divide the honours of a hundred and twenty years with but five others of similar importance.

Let Æolus and Pluvius attend the behest of Mars, and bring our gallant boys the dry sunshine and bright skies tempered by cooling breezes, which they deserve.

Mr. David Anderson.

We mentioned last week the presence in the city of Mr. David Anderson and his two charming daughters. Mr. Anderson has raised a large family, and his three grown sons are all doing well, one, Mr. Bruce Anderson, conducting a large and prosperous job printing business on Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City. As our town readers know, Mr. Anderson is a native of Fayetteville, being the eldest son of the late Mr. Wm. J. Anderson, for so many years the respected Teller of the old Bank of Cape Fear in this city. His wife was Miss Wiley, daughter of the Rev. P. A. Wiley, and sister of Mrs. Swann, of this city, whose daughter in turn is the wife of our esteemed townsman, Col. Chas. Haigh, whose guests Mr. Anderson and his daughters are.

Mr. Anderson removed to Raleigh shortly after the war, and for the past three years has made Washington City his home.

Miss Marion Hamilton, of Baltimore, will be here Saturday to visit Miss Kate Underwood.

The Recent Homicide in this City.

Our citizens were startled and greatly distressed over the deplorable affair which occurred last Friday afternoon and which resulted in the death of Mr. Benj. C. Parker. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Edwin J. Fuller and Mr. Parker met in front of Mrs. Cook's residence on upper Hay street and had some high words which resulted in a fight during which Mr. Fuller shot and almost instantly killed Mr. Parker. A coroners jury was empaneled and the following evidence taken:

L. J. Rackley was the first witness. He testified that he was at Raiford's store. He heard a pistol shot and looked up the street and saw a man fall to the ground. He met Mr. E. J. Fuller in front of Webb's bar, a short distance below—did not say anything to him, but went to the man on the ground. He was breathing. It was Mr. Parker.

Dr. J. H. Marsh testified: I knew Mr. Parker. I saw his dead body to-day. I was informed that a man had been shot, and was asked to go to him, which I did. I found him, Parker, dead, I am the county physician, I held a post mortem examination and found that a pistol ball had entered between the second and third ribs of the right side, near the breast bone. It passed through the edge of the upper lobe of the right lung. The ball passed through the heart and on back through the diaphragm. I found the ball near the back bone about the abdominal cavity. The wound caused his death.

L. C. Jones—I was on the porch of Mrs. Carson's on the opposite side of the street on the corner next to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway. I saw Mr. Ed. Fuller on the street. He was walking up and down on the sidewalk. Fuller was sitting on the edge of a piazza that juts out to the edge of the sidewalk when Parker and Capt. Kingsbury came down the street. When they got down to the corner of the house Mr. Parker stopped and Capt. Kingsbury went on. I looked down the street and when I looked to where Parker and Fuller were they were scuffling on the ground. Mr. Parker was on top of Mr. Fuller beating him in the face. I then heard a pistol shot. I saw Parker get on his knees and try to get something out of Fuller's hand. Fuller was then on the ground. While trying to get it, Parker fell over on the ground and Fuller went on down town. I went across the the street and met Fuller in front of Webb's bar room. His face was very bloody. When I got to Parker he was gasping for breath and died, I suppose, in half a minute. Parker had his left hand in Fuller's throat, beating him.

Mrs. West—I heard a young lady say that Fuller was mad with her and said that he would walk the streets until he killed Parker. This was after the killing of Parker.

Mr. H. L. Cook—I was on the back porch of my mother's house about 1:45 o'clock. I heard a pistol shot out in the street. I immediately ran to the front and saw two men near the edge of the sidewalk near the ditch; one had just fallen to the ground and Fuller was moving away from him. He was right at the man on the ground. I said: "Fuller, what is the matter? Who is that?" He said, "It is Ben Parker. He jumped on me without——"I jumped over the balustrade and again said, "What is the matter?" and Fuller again said, "He jumped on me without cause," as I understood him. Fuller went on down town. I went to Parker and looked at him for a moment. Maj. Gorham came up and we lifted his body up to the edge of the sidewalk. Parker was gasping for breath. I cut his scarf and shirt collar, and he gasped two or three times and died. Just as I moved him I saw the knucks (here they are exhibited) and Maj. Gorham picked them up. A minute later the knucks were on a pillow I had laid Parker's head on. I took them and put them in my pocket. Albert Webb came up and I sent him after a doctor. I saw no blood on the knucks. The shirts exhibited look like the ones on Parker and one is cut where I cut it from around his neck. The shirt where the ball entered was smoking when I got to Parker. I called for some water, but it stopped smoking before the water came.

Capt. W. S. Kingsbury, Maj. B. C. Gorham, Col. A. Ray and Albert Webb also testified but their statements shed no new light on the subject.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot at the hands of E. J. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller surrendered himself and is now in jail awaiting the next term of the Cumberland County Saperior Court which convenes in November.

Mr. Fuller's family is a prominent one in this city, his father, the late Elijah Fuller, having been a large merchant in Fayetteville in the days of its larger trade, and his cousin, Judge T. C. Fuller, of Raleigh, being, of course widely known out of the State as well as in it. Mr. Parker, who was a clothing merchant on Person street, came here several years ago from Averasboro, Harnett county, where his family were people of the best standing.

Round Trip Excursion Rates.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will sell Round Trip Excursion Tickets from all stations on its line to Fayetteville, N. C., on account of the Centennial Celebration of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. Tickets on sale August 21st, 22nd and 23rd; good to return until and including August 25th, 1893. For rates and schedules apply to any Agent of the Company.

The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway will sell Round Trip Excursion Tickets from all stations on its line to Ore Hill, N. C., on account of the North Carolina Baptist Sunday-school Chatauqua at Mt. Vernon Springs. Tickets on sale August 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd; good to return until and including August 30th, 1893. For rates and schedules apply to any Agent of the Company.

Miss Eliza Williams, much to the regret of her numerous friends will soon leave to spend the fall and winter with her aunt, Mrs. Whitted, in Durham.

Fayetteville for Cotton Factories.

The Wilmington Messenger calls attention to the noteworthy fact that while the cotton mills of New England are "shutting down" every day, a new $200,000 factory has actually been opened in Lexington (N. C.) This simply emphasizes the difference in the advantages of the two sections which the phenomenally large increase in the number of spindles and looms in the South as compared with that in the North, which has been going on for twenty years, continually reminds us of. When the tariff tax was taken off cotton machinery entering India, some years ago, and about the same time the freight tax was lowered by the shortening of the sea route through the opening of Suez, mills sprung up in great numbers in Bombay, the westernmost of the Presidencies of India, and therefore the most accessible—the journey around Ceylon to reach Calcutta requiring eight to ten days more steaming. Now, it is the absence of a tariff tax levied by the South on New England machinery which enables the South to bring New England made-machinery to the cotton fields, just as the causes mentioned led the English merchants resident in Bombay to import thither English-made machinery. Of course, there was no inter-State tariff against New England, or elsewhere, before the war, any more than there is now, but the sentimental and economic incubus of slavery intervened in the former period.

But now, not only has this incubus been removed, but recently what seems to have been a blighting one, local to Fayetteville, has also passed away. The re-charter of the town has completely removed the investing public's uncertainty concerning the possibilities of tax burdens—no matter how unwarranted by the probable facts this uncertainty may have been—and there seems to be no reason why Fayetteville should not recover its former relative position in the South as a cotton milling centre. If we are not mistaken, Fayetteville contained the largest number of cotton factories of any Southern town before the war, and produced the greatest output of any, with the exception of Augusta, Ga., where there were one or two mills of exceptionally large capacity.

The success of the two large mills on Rockfish and the two on Beaver Creek, so admirably conducted by Messrs. Beach, Cotton, Parker and Holmes, as well as of the Fayetteville Cotton Mills on Blount's Creek, of which Maj. McKethan is President, demonstrates what may be done here.

Let our people put their "shoulders to the wheel," as well as their "thinking caps on," and their "heads together," and inaugurate a broad scheme for inviting outside capital to take advantage of our unrivalled water power, and climatic and transportation advantages, as well as of our accessibility to the uncompressed cotton.

Factory Towns in South Carolina.

Population of Pelzer, 1880, ——; 1890, 1,878. What did it? Factories! Population of Piedmont, 1880, 565; 1890, 2,436. Factories! Population of Darlington, 1880, 940; 1890, 2,389. Factories! Population of Pacolet, 1880, ——; 1890, 1,125. Factories! Population of Clifton, 1880, ——; 1890, 2,039. Factories! Population of Rock Hill, 1880, 899; 1890, 2,744. Factories! We consider only the small towns in which factories were started early enough in the decade to affect the population. The contrast between 1880 and 1890 is before you. It is an old lesson, but one that cannot too often be taught—for town building, build factories.—*The State, Columbia, S. C.*

The Curfew.

Says Drake's Magazine:

The church at Chesham, in the county of Buckinghamshire, is the only place left in England which still retains the ancient custom of ringing the curfew bell. At eight o'clock every evening from Chesham church the curfew bell is heard as it was heard in the time of the Normans.

Chesham house, which is some three miles from the church, is the property, and often the residence, of Lord Chesham, who is both the son-in-law and brother-in-law of the duke of Westminister. Lord Chesham married the daughter of the duke and the late duchess; the present duchess is Lord Chesham's sister.

A gentleman who came to this city a few years ago from England was moved almost to tears upon hearing the ringing of the nine-o'clock-at-night Market House bell. The difference of an hour between the Norman practice and that of the antebellum "paterole" our visitor set down to longitudinal aberration.

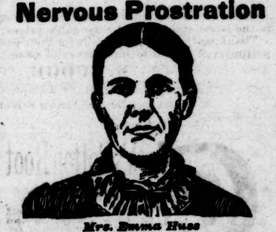
To the Commander of the Veteran Corps of the F. I. L. I. Company.

DEAR SIR:—The Old Company having reached the age of one hundred years especially desires that the Veteran Corps (including all its old members) shall be present and participate in all the festivities of the celebration of this beautiful day.

You will please meet us with your command at our new Armery on Wednesday the 23rd inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

Yours very truly,
JNO. B. BROADFOOT,
Com. Ind. Co.

Nervous Prostration



Mrs. Emma Hess

Years of Suffering Ended

"I broke down in health, lost my appetite, had a bad cough, and suffered from nervous prostration. I read of Hood's Sarsaparilla and sent for a bottle of the medicine. After using it three days my nerves became quieted and I

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

regained an appetite. In a short time I was able to walk, and before taking two bottles was attending to my household duties. I am now in better health than for years." MRS. EMMA HESS, Reopsville, N. C. Get HOOD'S

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Death of Mrs. Grinnan.

We are pained to announce the death of Mrs. R. B. Grinnan, formerly Miss Lena Leete of this city, which occurred at Kobe Japan, on the 9th of July. Mrs. Grinnan was the daughter of Col. Charles Leete, a prominent merchant of Fayetteville, whose wife was Miss Louisa Hawley, cousin of our esteemed townsmen Messrs. Isaac B. and William L. Hawley. As Miss Lena Leete, she spent her childhood, girlhood and young-lady-hood in Fayetteville. To an attractive person and disposition, Nature had added a rarely endowed and cultivated mind, and these attributes so strongly attracted the love and respect of her contemporaries and well as of her elders in her native town that after years of absence in Japan she was never lost sight of here. Mrs. S. C. Rankin, and others possibly, corresponded with her up to her death, and readers of the OBSERVER will remember the delightful pictures of Japanese life she used to give us in her letters from the Oriental Yankeeland.

We quote below an article on Mrs. Grinnan's death from the N. C. Presbyterian, remarking, however, that the deceased lady preceded her Aunt, Miss Bella Leete, to Japan some four years:

A letter from Dr. Houston conveys the sad intelligence of the death of Mrs. R. B. Grinnan, at Kobe, Japan, on the 9th of July. When she last returned to Japan it was with the knowledge that her health could never be restored, but she determined not to keep her husband from his work, but to live by his side, as long as God spared her, in the field of labor to which God had called them. Bro. McAlpine told us at the Assembly that her cheerfulness and resignation filled all the mission with sunshine. She was able to do much useful work as long as she could walk. Her testimony at the last was: "God is so good."

Mrs. Grinnan was Miss Lena Leete, of Fayetteville, N. C., a niece of Mrs. J. C. Hepburn, the wife of the pioneer Medical Missionary to Japan, and of Miss Bella Leete, whose recent visit to this country is so well remembered in Wilmington. She went to Japan with her aunt as a missionary under the Northern Board, but by her matriage was transferred to our mission. The sympathies of the whole Church will be extended to Bro. Grinnan and his motherless children.

Welcome Home.

The people of Fayetteville have a warm spot in their hearts for those of the old town's sons who find fame and fortune in other lands. One of these, Mr. Joe W. Evans, the son of the cultivated lady who helps adorn the delightful society of Haymount, returned on Thursday last for a brief visit to his old home, and was warmly welcomed by his many friends. Mr. Evans is a fine looking, manly, man, and evidently has prospered in his adopted home, which is Phœnix, Arizona. Some time ago, we gave some account, copied from a Western paper, of his successful business life. Mr. Evans is largely engaged in the Real Estate business, and is himself a large owner of real estate in Phœnix.

People and their Movements.

Miss Lilly Winslow is visiting friends in Oxford.

Miss Jennie McDuffie is visiting in Red Springs.

Miss Nellie Pemberton is spending a few days at Mt. Airy.

Miss Minnie Utley, who has been very sick, is convalescing.

John A. Pemberton, Jr., returned from Chicago on Monday night.

Mrs. Parish and family, of Camden S. C., are visiting Mrs. Lafar.

Officer Bryan, of the quarantine station at Wilmington, is in the city.

We are sorry to hear of the illness of Miss Mary Augusta Myrover.

Mr. E. E. Howell's family are rusticating for a week at Red Springs.

We are glad to see Maj. Haigh out again after quite a severe spell of sickness.

Miss Laura Pemberton has returned home from quite a sojourn at Mt. Airy.

Miss Janie McDiarmid, of Spout Springs, is visiting the family of Capt. A. B. Williams.

Mr. Thomas Fuller, of Durham, delighted his many friends in this city by a short visit last week.

The clever and popular Mr. Hiram M. Melone, of Atlanta, Ga., spent a few days in the city this week.

Misses Sue and Carrie Price, of Wilmington, are the guests of Mrs. James Strange, on Rowan St.

Mr. Ben Robinson and charming sister, Miss Celia, of Pensacola, Fla., are visiting the family of Capt. John H. Robinson on Haymount.

Mr. W. A. Rose and two charming daughters Misses Mamie and Nellie of Wadesboro, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Rose on Haymount.

Maj. J. A. McLauchlin, Messrs. Chas. A. Ahearn, W. C. McLauchlin, Chas. McLauchlin, W. H. Pemberton, Harry Smith and Fred Foushee, will leave this week for the World's Fair.

Bicycle Racing.

The Red Springs (N. C.) Bicycle Club, wishes to announce that on August 17th, 18th and 19th, they will hold a Bicycle meeting at the Red Springs Fair track.

Novice races, Handicap races, Open races.

The principal event will be one-half mile contest for the championship of South and North Carolina.

Every racer who claims that he can beat all the others can now have a "try" for the handsome and valuable prizes.

Every cyclist is most cordially invited to come.

Reduced fare on railroads.

Entries for races close August 15th.

Entry fee twenty-five cents.

Write to J. R. MCLEAN, Sec.,
Red Springs, N. C.

A Battle for Blood

Is what Hood's Sarsaparilla vigorously fights, and it is always victorious in expelling all the foul taints and giving the vital fluid the quality and quantity of perfect health. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all other troubles caused by impure blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

King Bros. recommend Johnson's Magnetic Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, lame back, it quickly relieves pain.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious, and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache, and adapted to any climate.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

"I'm so nervous"—before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I'm so well"—after taking Hood's. Moral—"Be sure to get Hood's."

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

How a Football Team Wins Games.

LAFAYETTE, IND., January 2nd, 1893.—"As manager of the Purdue Football Team, I have used about $50 worth of Pond's Extract, and find it very beneficial for rubbing purposes as well as for bruises, etc." A. B. DODD.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

Inflamed itching, burning, crusty and scaly skin and scalp of infants soothed and cured by Johnson's Oriental Soap. Sold by King Bros.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Fits, dizziness, hysteria, wakefulness, bad dreams and softening of the brain quickly cured by Magnetic Nervine. Sold by King Bros.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

The Japanese Pile Cure is the only proper application for internal piles and is guaranteed in every case by King Bros.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., Druggist.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing, and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing, and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense, and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00.

For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

IF YOUR BACK ACHES,
Or you are all worn out, really good for nothing, it is general debility. Try
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It will cure you, cleanse your liver, and give a good appetite.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"ONE BIG JOB LOT"
—OF—
Scrim and Drapery Mull
TO CLOSE OUT.

THESE GOODS ARE WORTH FROM 25 CTS. TO 35 CTS. PER YARD. WE WILL SELL THEM FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS

From 8 cts. to 15 cts.

THEY MUST GO.

FRANK THORNTON.
8—17—93 2w

EYE SPECIALIST

For the Correction of Errors of Refraction, Ocular Muscular Weakness, Deviation from the Visual Axis, Convergence and Divergence.

Strabismus or Cross Eyes (when not fixed) always relieved, and more frequently disappears by the use of glasses properly fitted. Office: Room 6, Thornton Block, formerly occupied by Mr. H. McD. Robinson.

JNO. N. PRIOR.
8—17—93

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Evander Gillis, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before August 7th, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

N. W. GILLIS, Adm'r
of the Estate of Evander Gillis.
Aug. 7, 1893—6wpd

For Sale or Rent.

The New and Desirable Dwelling on Haymount occupied by Jno. R. McNeill. Possession given September 1st. Information will be furnished by

T. F. MOORE or
MRS. JNO. R. McNEILL.
8—3—93 4t

Tenney's and **Royster's** FINE CANDIES
NEW YORK
JUST ARRIVED.
A. S. HUSKE, Ag't

Medical College of Virginia,
Richmond Virginia. Cor. Marshall and College Streets.

The Fifty-sixth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 26th, 1893, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal state. 7—27—93 3m

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Advanced, thorough, select. Unsurpassed advantages in all departments. Three M. A. graduates in literary faculty. Musical Director, a full graduate of Leipsic. Assistant a graduate of Berlin Conservatory. Art department unrivalled. Why send out of the State when superior advantages can be obtained here at less cost? For catalogue, address

JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A. (of Univ. of Va.)

THE ORTON,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.
8—17—93

Furniture! Furniture!!
IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND
SEE MY STOCK
--BEFORE YOY BUY.--
I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A
Nice New Line of Goods.
OAK,
WALNUT
—AND—
POPLAR
SUITS.
Beds,
Bureaus,
Washstands,
Tables,
Mattresses,
Chairs,
&c., &c., &c.
Respectfully,
JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

KING BROS.,
Prescription Druggists,
—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any
Regular Practicing Physician.
Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

Established 1834.
Warren Prior & Son.

We have now in our employ Mr. MAX A. TILLER, Watchmaker of Germany. We are prepared to repair
Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,
PROMPTLY.
We solicit your repairing. Orders invited for Engagement and Wedding Rings and Bridal Presents.
WARREN PRIOR & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.
Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair.
Best in the world.

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
ROSE & LEAK,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.
MISS ALICE H. MALLETT
WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR
-BOYS AND GIRLS-
AT THE WINSLOW HOUSE ON RAMSEY STREET, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1893.
FOR TERMS
APPLY TO MISS MALLETT AT HER RESIDENCE ON ROWAN STREET.
PHYSICAL CULTURE
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
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Salem Female Academy,
SALEM, N. C.
The Oldest Female College in the South.

The 92nd Annual Session begins September 5th, 1893. Register for last year 362. Special features: The Development of Health, Character and Intellect. Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first class schools in Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies. Apply for catalogue
JOHN H. CLEWELL,
8—3—93 3t Principal.

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MILITARY ACADEMY.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.
FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.
First class accommodations and board.
First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.
For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address
Maj. J. W. NEREX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
6—15—93

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,
DAVIDSON, N. C.
Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14, 1893.
Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gynasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.
Send for a Catalogue.
J. H. SHEARER,
7—20—93 President.

Oxford Female Seminary,
OXFORD, N. C.
The 43rd Annual Session opens August 30, 1893. All the Comforts of Home with all the Advantages of a First-class School at very Reasonable Rates. Physical Culture prominent. Special facilities for Music and Art. Apply for catalogue
F. P. HOBGOOD,
6—29—93 3t President.

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STAUNTON, VA.
Opens Sept. 6th, 1893. Climate unsurpassed, surroundings, ex-cellent, buildings handsome, interior remodeled, equipments complete, faculty strong, full corps of teachers, and refurnished with new pianos, organs, &c. Steam heat, gas light, bath rooms on every floor. New Laboratory. Gymnasium equipped. 32 experienced teachers. Advanced courses in English, Latin, German, French, &c. Special advantages in Music and Art. 182 boarding pupils from 12 States. Terms moderate. For Catalogue of this celebrated Virginia School, address
W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.
7—13—93 8w

NEW CROP
Turnip Seeds.
—FROM—
Peter Henderson & Co.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT JUST RECEIVED BY
H. R. HORNE.
7—27—93 tf

Bennett's Wool Factory,
(FORMERLY WORRELL'S)
—will be run as heretofore by—
W. A. WORRELL,
—in the same excellent manner.—
WOOL CARDED
by this Factory has always given satisfaction, and this must be our guarantee that in future we will continue to do equally as well.
Bring your Wool
to the Factory nine miles west of Fayetteville, or to A. S. HUSKE, our Agent at that place.
THOS. BENNETT.

Go to McDuffie's New Soda Fountain for all the latest drinks.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became **running sores.** Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old **mother urged me to try Ayer's** Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. **Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good** Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

For the cure of all diseases originating in impure blood, the best remedy is

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,
SPECIALISTS
(Regular Graduates.)

Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.

Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many **years** of varied and successful **experience** in the use of curative methods that we **alone** own and control for all disorders of **men** who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and **impotent**, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to **guarantee** to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, **our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.**

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has **cured** others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete **Cure Guaranteed.**

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds **cured** where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly **cured** in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

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REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

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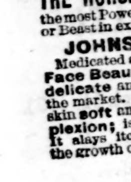
22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.



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Instant Killer of Pain.
Internal and External.
Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

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Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

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Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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For Young Ladies, Roanoke, Va.

Opens September 14th, 1893. A beautiful and attractive College home. New buildings, among the finest in the South. Modern improvements. New Pianos and furniture. Campus ten acres, magnificent mountain scenery; in Valley of Virginia, famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Advantages in Music and Art unexcelled. For Catalogue address the President.

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PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1

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As every good housewife knows, the difference between appetizing, delicious cooking and the opposite kind is largely in delicate sauces and palatable gravies. Now, these require a strong, delicately flavored stock, and the best stock is

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef

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We Hope the Zenith of Hard Times has been Reached,
AT ANY RATE FOR THE PRESENT.

We will accept the 70c. silver dollar in payment for one hundred cents worth of CHOICE GROCERIES, FINE CANDIES and any other goods in our line; WATER-MELONS, GRAPES and such other goods we take in trade, buy for cash, ship, prepay express and freight and do as much to please our customers, at both ends of the line as possible for any dealer to successfully do. Orders by mail or verbal are daily receiving our prompt attention. "You press the button," &c.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

8–3–93

How the Rupee Affects the United States.

Wilmington Messenger.

It is a noticeable fact that the coinage of silver dollars in the United States did not amount to more than $8,045,838, up to the year 1873, when the silver dollar was demonetized. It was denied that the act of 1873 was surreptitiously done. Why it was done at all is a great mystery. There was so little silver coined why should any one desire to disturb that little? We believe Judge Hughes's solution is correct—it was done by order from London. The act of 1873, dropped out the silver dollar altogether. The reason why the order to drop it came from London was probably that it was worth 103 and England had a gold standard. At any rate, about that time the ruling price for silver made the dollar worth 103, when measured by the gold standard.

Since 1873, silver has been steadily depreciating. The first blow, as was stated in a preceding article, began when Germany obtained its $1,200,000,000 of indemnity in *gold* from defeated France in 1871. Then came the Republican demonetization. Then came the extraordinary increase in the product of silver. Then there was the European Latin Union that adopted the gold Standard. Then followed the action of other countries on the Continent of Europe. Then came the unfriendly action of Secretaries of the Treasury and the Republican Administrations through the years. Then the colleges, the newspapers, the reviews and magazines all turned their guns against silver. Lastly and recently England has dealt a blow at silver through the Indian Rupee. All these causes combining have made the fall in the price of silver very great.

The Sherman act that does not compel *coinage*, but only purchase and storage of silver bars in Treasury vaults, has not had so much to do with the depreciation of silver as the various causes named.

In 1873, silver was worth $1.02. The year before it was worth $1.03. It was worth 96c. on an average, in 1875, 88c, in 1880, 72c in 1885, 80c shortly before the passage of the Sherman law in 1890, and its average in the past weeks has been about 55c. The market ratio between the metals, which was about 16 to 1, the same as the legal ratio, around the middle of 1873, has been about 28 to 29 to 1 in the past week.

The Bland silver bill of 1877, proposed to coin silver dollars on the same terms and conditions as gold, to be a legal tender in all debts, public and private. It was not enacted. It was amended in the Senate and vetoed by President Hayes, but the Congress, passed it over his head and it became a law as amended. It required not less than a coinage of $2,000,000 a month and not to exceed $4,000,000. In 1890, Sherman's bill took the place of the Bland-Allison law. It provides for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion in a month at the market price, to be paid for in Treasury notes, such notes to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where stipulated otherwise in contract.

Now let us address ourselves briefly to-day to Judge Hughes's fine paper. We turn again to his discussion concerning the Rupees which are legal tenders in India. He says the producers of wheat and cotton are paid with that silver coin as it is estimated in London. They are willing dupes over there. All along it has been an ounce of silver for a bushel of wheat, and however much silver falls in value it is still the same old bargain in force. Judge Hughes sheds light next. He says:

"They accept an ounce per bushel for their wheat and a corresponding price per pound for their cotton, with sublimated indifference to the fluctuations of prices in the markets.

"The fact results that England obtains wheat and cotton in India at a cost graduated to the cost of silver in London. By procuring the demonetization of silver by the United States and Europe she has been enabled so to put down the market of the metal in London as to leave a margin of profit measured by that depreciation on the wheat and cotton bought with legal tender rupees in India. When silver in London before 1873 was at the par 59 pence (equal to 118 cents per ounce) that was the price she paid for wheat in India. To bring it to Liverpool cost 6 pence (or 12 cents) more, and so the price of Indian wheat in Liverpool was the price per ounce of silver in London plus 12 cents. That is to say that when silver was at a par of 118 cents before 1873, Indian wheat could not be laid down in Liverpool for less than 130 cents net, American wheat bringing more or less higher prices by reason of its higher grades and quality. These were not only renumerative but profitable prices. The case was similar with cotton."

You see how it works. Silver is purchased often as low as 66 cents per ounce in London. It is legal tender in India. It goes there at that low cost to pay for a bushel of wheat. That depresses the wheat market and greatly injures the United States product. It affects both wheat and cotton for it is a two-edged sword with a keen blade. So long as England can buy wheat at 66 cents there is no profit to farmers for these staples.

The recent act of the Gladstone Government in regard to the Rupee is having an effect that is perplexing at least. Judge Hughes thus states it:

"The effect of this measure is to close the silver market of London to all purchases for India except those made by the Government, and to stop the exportation of silver to India, except on public account. Still another part of the story, however, is yet to be told. Silver commands in London about thirty-three pence; but the Secretary for India accompanies the order which has been referred to by the announcement that the Government will determine for itself the price it will pay for silver, and has determined that this price shall be one shilling four pence per ounce—that is to say, sixteen pence, or thirty-two cents."

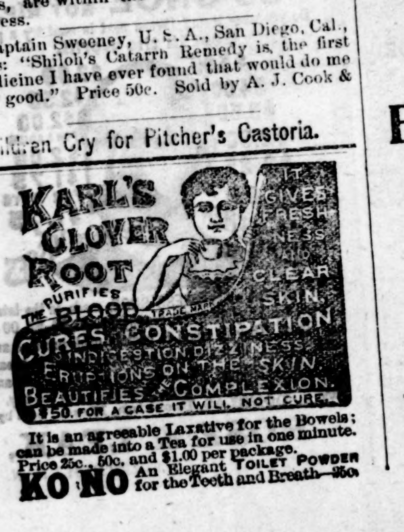
"Praise be to him, whose wondrous skill
Has conquered every human ill—
And now alone, as victor, stands
The 'Golden' compound of his hands."

So spake a man, with tribute crowned,
Of Dr. Pierce, the "world-renowned,"
Whose "Medical Discovery"
Had vanquished pain and set him free.

One can but speak in praise of a remedy so effectual and unfailing as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Acting promptly and thoroughly, it produces permanent cures. Consumption, in its early stages, scrofula, liver and kidney disorders, and all blood diseases, are within the field of its unbounded success.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



It is an agreeable Laxative for the Bowels; can be made into a Tea for use in one minute. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package.

KO NO An Elegant TOILET POWDER for the Teeth and Breath—25c.

CURES RISING ∴ BREAST ∴

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing ever offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone.
MRS. M. M. BRUSTER, Montgomery, Ala.

I can tell all expectant mothers if they will use a few bottles of Mother's Friend they will go through the ordeal without any pain and suffering.
MRS. MAY BRANHAM, Argusville, N. D.

Used Mother's Friend before birth of my eighth child. Will never cease its praise.
MRS. J. F. MOORE, Colusa, Cal.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle.

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Sold by all druggists.

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Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

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Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hurt plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points. Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK, Manager.

FOR SALE.

ONE IRON SAFE. Herring and Farrell Patent, 5 FEET HIGH, perfectly NEW, may be bought for CASH at about half of cost. If you need a SAFE now is the opportunity to purchase at a sacrifice.

For price and particulars apply or write to the BUSINESS MANAGER of the Fayetteville Observer.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
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"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
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Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion,
Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
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MATTOX,
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Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.
Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.
Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our **SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.**

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at **$1.00** per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us **$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by
—THE—
OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,
LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of Hill's Tablets.

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent.
Yours truly, MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

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THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

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51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

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Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

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A method which guarantees all the protection furnished by any kind of life insurance, and in addition the largest cash returns to those policyholders whose lives are prolonged, and who then need money rather than assurance. For facts and figures, address

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For the Carolinas,
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ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

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Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

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Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $25.00 UP;
PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices. Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,
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4–6–93 tf

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. *Successfully used monthly by thousands of Ladies.* Is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicines in place of this. Ask for COOK'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 6 cents in postage in letter, and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps.
Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

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A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new and in the hands of the manufacturer. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

5–18–93.

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Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

12–8–92

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO.
CONDENSED SCHEDULE.
In Effect June 25th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	6:30 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:40 "
Leave Fayetteville,	9:50 "
Leave Sanford,	11:10 "
Leave Climax,	1:01 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	1:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:38 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:26 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	2:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	3:10 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:40 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	5:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	10:35 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:55 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:25 p. m.
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	12:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:11 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:15 "
Leave Climax,	2:43 "
Leave Sanford,	4:38 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	6:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	6:10 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	6:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	7:28 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:11 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:06 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	9:20 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	6:15 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	6:41 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:36 "
Leave Maxton,	8:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	9:25 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	6:25 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:15 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:32 "
Arrive Madison	11:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:10 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:00 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:45 "

Connections for Mt. Airy at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line from Charleston and points South at Sanford with the Seaboard Air-Line from Atlanta and intermediate points, at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R. from all points North and South. Close connection at Walnut Cove Junction with the Norfolk & Western R. R to and from Roanoke and points North and West.

Ample time is given passengers for dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.
AND BRANCHES
AND FLORENCE RAILROAD
Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23, Daily.	No. 35, Daily.	No. 41, Daily.	No. 55, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53	5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45	6 20	2 40
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30	7 00	3 30
Leave Selma....		1 15		6 00
Lv. Fayetteville				9 05
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27		

			A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30		7 10	
Leave Goldsboro.	3 20		7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33		8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15		10 40	
	P. M.		A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78, Daily.	No. 14, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.	No. 56, Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M. 6 30
Leave Florence	5 10	7 30		9 50
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		11 49
Leave Selma..		11 25		12 50
Arrive Wilson..				

	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		8 34	

		No. 14 Daily.		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M. Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 5:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

J. R. KENLEY, Gen'l Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

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6–23, 92—tf

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2–23–tf

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March 9, 1893—tf